The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869. NUMBER 201.

PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY JAN 20 1869

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Copper Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Bill Introduced to Authorize the Enlargement of Chicago Harbor.

Commissioner Wells' Report Attacked by the High Tariff Men.

Leading Provisions of the Postal Telegraph Bill.

Western Items in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Proposed Amendments to the National Banking Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

THE LATE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The rest of the day till a late hour was occupied with the copper tariff bill. Numerous amendments were moved, only two of which were adopted, and the bill then passed by a strong majority.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House did not see much work to-day. The tariff men opened their batteries on Commissioner Wells' report, and are much delighted with Mr. Kelley's speech. He did not complain of the figures, but of the conclusions drawn therefrom and characterized the report as false, delusive and damaging to the country. The House did not dare to refuse the printing of twenty thousand copies was ordered.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

CHICAGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

GEORGIA.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

SENATE VISITORS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE COLORED MEN.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION.

A BALTIMORE INVITATION TO GENERAL GRANT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO HARBOR BILL.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

OCEAN AND TELEGRAPH BILL.

COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The bill then passed, all Senators present voting in the affirmative, except the following:

Davis,	Grimes,	Van Winkle,
Dixon,	McCreery,	Vickers,
Ferry,	Sumner,	Whyte.
Fessenden,	Trumbull,	

THE EDMUNDS FINANCE BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Reassembling of the Illinois Legislature.

The Fuller Railroad Bill to be Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Citizens of Cicero Petition for Annexation to Chicago.

Hon. Matt. Carpenter Nominated for United States Senator in Wisconsin.

Condition of the Senatorial Fight in Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.

The two houses of the General Assembly came together at 10 o'clock this morning, after a recess of four days, and entered upon their duties with activity.

THE LOBBY.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

LAKE PARK.

SOCIAL.

GARNISHMENT OF SHERIFFS.

FRAUDS AND PERJURIES.

CONVEYANCES.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

LEGISLATIVE. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.

LATER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.

LEGISLATIVE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.

SENATE.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. MADISON, Jan. 19.

LATER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.

LEGISLATIVE. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 18.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. TOPEKA, Jan. 19.

MINNESOTA.

MISSOURI.

MAINE.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW YORK.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELAWARE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORIDA.

LOUISIANA.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE ALABAMA TREATY. LONDON, Jan. 19.

SOUTH AMERICA. LONDON, Jan. 19.

The mails from Rio Janeiro have reached London. They contain no news of the victory of the allies at Villeta.

The Eastern Question.

THE PROTOCOL ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE. LONDON, Jan. 19.

Spain.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. MADRID, Jan. 19.

BY MAIL.

China.

Russia.

FIRES.

Four Business Houses Burned at Leroy, Minn.—Large Fire at Milwaukee—Other Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fatal Accident to an Aged Somnambulist.

CUBA.

CRIME.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested at Des Moines.

Attempted Robbery and Murder at Mellicott, Iowa.

Embezzlement Case in St. Louis.

MILWAUKEE.

Printers' Banquet—Characteristic Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

"Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX."

The New Orleans Collectorship.

CANADA.

A Defaulting Bookkeeper.

Died.

New Orleans Market.

Nashville Cotton Market.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man...

SITUATION—Wanted—A gentleman...

SITUATION—Wanted—As a night watch...

SITUATION—Wanted—As a machinist and...

SITUATION—Wanted—In a wholesale glass and crockery house...

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman...

SITUATION—Wanted—To Architects...

SITUATION—Wanted—For a Norwegian man and his wife...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in a private family...

SITUATION—Wanted—As an assistant to chemists and druggists...

SITUATION—Wanted—To superintend the manufacture of fine white shirts...

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady...

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged lady...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American widow lady...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German girl...

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two respectable girls...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl...

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day...

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year...

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only, married and single...

AGENTS—Wanted—Crowell's Improved...

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only...

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and women...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN...

AGENTS—Wanted—$35 to $50 per week...

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere to sell...

AGENTS—Wanted—Something new...

Business Chances.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY store for sale...

BOARDING HOUSE for sale, doing a fine business...

BOARDING HOUSE for sale...

CIGAR STORE for sale...

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON, with Bar well-fitted up, for sale by WM. F. CAMP & CO...

ELEVATOR for sale, with a capacity of...

FOR SALE—A fine stock of hardware...

FOR SALE—A good water mill...

FOR SALE—A hardware store...

FOR SALE—Half or the whole of one of the best lumbering establishments in Michigan...

FOR SALE—Lumber yard...

FOR SALE—The confectionery establishment...

FOR SALE—By LaMoine & Co...

FOR SALE—A complete stock of musical...

GROCERY STORE for sale on very reasonable terms...

LUMBER YARD AND FIXTURES—For Sale...

NEWS DEPOT AND CIGAR STORE for sale...

ONE of the best paying saloons and lunch rooms in the city...

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE for sale...

SALOON for sale by Wm. F. Camp & Co...

TO Rent, with board, a suite of unfurnished...

WE HAVE A ROOM on the second floor of...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness...

WANTED—A good grocery wagon...

WANTED—To exchange a fine...

Personal.

PERSONAL—If the lady who has been...

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Bridget...

For the Hair.

PERPETUAL YOUTH!

What Everybody Wants IS A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

PROF. RAE'S GREAT DISCOVERY

It Restores Gray Hair to its Original Youthful Color.

SOLD BY E. P. DWYER & CO., And all Wholesale Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Teas.

CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS!

500 Chests of New Teas, ONLY 65 DAYS

Great East India Tea Company's WAREROOMS, 110 CLARK-ST.

Real Estate for Sale.

Central Property FOR SALE.

No. 87 CLARK-ST., opposite the Court House, lot 20x80 feet, with a four-story and basement brick building, which will pay a good interest at the price.

BRYAN LATHROP, Bryan Hall, 89 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE. West Side Property.

Boots and Shoes.

GREAT BARGAINS! Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.

LYMAN, ALDRICH & LINCOLN, Nos. 27 and 29 Randolph-st., Chicago.

We offer to the Country Merchants, for the next TWENTY DAYS, OVER 2,000 CASES

Custom Work.

To Rent.

TO RENT. The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st. E. & L. FAXON & CO.

TO RENT,

TO RENT.

Financial.

TO LOAN. $100,000.

Amusements.

VELOCIPEDE RIDING SCHOOL. ZOUAVE HALL.

Copartnership Notices.

Copartnership Notice.

ISAAC D. DREW, CHARLES E. BROWNSON, WILLIAM H. DREW, WILLIAM H. BROWNSON.

January 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES MEARS. E. H. DENISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION. DAY, TILDEN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP. DAY, TILDEN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC. C. H. FELTON, Sec.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK TO-NIGHT. WALTER MORRIS, CHAMPION OF MONTREAL. Music & Magnesium Light.

Furnishing Goods.

REMEMBER. AT LOW PRICES 15 Per Cent Below Regular Rates. ELY, Draper, Tailor and Furnisher.

Gift Sale.

What You Get for 25 Cents. What You Get for 25 Cents.

SMITH'S NOVELTY. The Great 25 Cent GIFT SALE!

Stationery, Books, Bibles.

SMITH'S NOVELTY.

Trusses, &c.

Rupture.

Stationery.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, WRITING DESKS.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

DIARIES for 1869. EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Business Chances.

LUMBER, FIXTURES & LEASE FOR SALE. THOMAS, WILCOX & CO.

For Sale at a Bargain. M. S. PAGE.

Gloves.

METTERNICH GREEN KID GLOVES.

Storage.

STORAGE. J. A. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Butter.

BUTTER.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ORDER TO RETURN.

NOTICE.

CUT THIS OUT.

Machinery.

J. A. FAY & CO., No. 44 LASALLE-ST., CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS. WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

CALL AND SEE. THE GARD IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

Essence of Coffee.

Delicious Coffee in One Minute BY USING T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

GARDNER G. YVELIN.

Business Cards.

KENLY & JENKINS, FOREST CITY VARNISH CO.'S 86° Gravity GASOLINE, 74° Gravity GASOLINE, 63° Gravity NAPHTHA, STANDARD WHITE CARBON OIL.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants, 163 Washington-st., Chicago.

Coal.

AMES & CO., All kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, PITTSBURGH COKE.

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE Of Royal Mail Steamships between Liverpool and New York, Calling at Queenstown.

Instruction.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS...

Notice to Contractors.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

[illegible subscription terms]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Senator Sherman has reported from the Committee on Finance a bill providing:

I. For the legalization of gold contracts.

II. For the application of $140,000,000 per annum in gold, from the customs duties, to the payment of the interest, and the purchase of portions of the principal of the national debt—this in lieu of the sinking fund clause in the act of February 25th, 1865.

III. For the conversion, at the option of the holder, of any lawful money of the United States, in sums not less than $50, into 10-40 gold bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, without liability to State or municipal taxation; the income from which shall not be taxed by the United States, except as other incomes are taxed.

IV. For the issue, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of notes of denominations of not less than $10, receivable for all debts, duties and taxes due the United States, and notes payable to bearer on demand, and not to exceed the amount, at any time, of the gold and bullion in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section of this act, to the purchase, in open market, and in the city of New York, of any part of the securities of the United States bearing 6 per cent interest; and, thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of United States notes equal to the securities so purchased with said coin liabilities of the United States, at the option of the creditors.

V. For gold notes for the National Banks, thus: Any bank is authorized, without respect to the limitation of $300,000,000 of circulating notes prescribed, to issue and circulate notes as money, not bearing interest, and payable on demand, in coin; and such coin notes shall be obtained by the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin, instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of 80 per cent of the bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasury of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No bank shall receive less than $50,000 of such coin notes, and such banks, and the said coin notes, shall be subject, in all other respects, to the limitations and provisions of said act.

The first section has been so fully discussed, and so frequently commended in our columns, that we need not repeat our endorsement of it. It proposes simply to restore to American citizens the right to use the recognized money of the world in the transaction of their business. To the extent that they avail themselves of this privilege they will bring an additional amount of currency into use—that is, they will leave a larger sum in the hands of those who prefer to continue the use of legal-tender notes. This addition to the currency will neutralize, in a great degree, the proposed contraction of the greenback currency contemplated in the third section.

The second section of the bill proposes that a certain portion of the gold received from customs duties shall be applied annually to the purchase and cancellation of United States bonds. The amount set apart for this purpose is the difference between the sum needed for the payment of interest and $140,000,000. This is a wholesome measure. It looks to the steady diminution of the gold interest debt, on an accelerating scale, and it cannot fail to improve the public credit whenever it is put in force.

The third section looks to the gradual redemption of the legal-tender notes by funding them into 5 per cent bonds. This section of the bill will, probably, encounter more opposition than any other, because, if carried into effect, it will produce more or less contraction of the greenback currency. We think it might be rendered more palatable by a provision authorizing an additional issue of National Bank notes, corresponding with the decrease of greenbacks. This measure would not postpone specie payments a single day, inasmuch as the banks are required to resume simultaneously with the government, but it would quiet the exaggerated fears of individuals on the subject of contraction, and would furnish a resource in the event of any real stringency in the money market while the process is going on.

We can see neither utility nor plausibility in the fourth and fifth sections. Nevertheless, the bill, as a whole, is the best that has yet been promulgated from any official quarter. There is probably not time to pass it during the present session of Congress, but we are sure that its leading ideas will gain in popularity and strength from this time forward.

THE DU PAGE COUNTY QUARREL.

For several years past DuPage County has been torn and distracted by a county seat quarrel, and is almost in a chronic condition of civil war, with no prospect of peace and happiness. The county seat has for a long time been located at Naperville, a handsome village in the southeast part of that county; but the enterprising village of Wheaton, located in the geographical centre of the county and on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has managed to wrest it from Naperville and remove it to Wheaton. Naperville is on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, eight or nine miles this side of Aurora, three miles from the south line of Du Page County, fifteen miles from the north line, six from the west and twelve from the east line; while Wheaton is nine miles from each boundary. But the three southern townships, through which the C., B. & Q. R. R. runs, are very much better accommodated with the old than the new county seat, while the three northern townships and the greater portion of the three central ones are better suited with the new location. The county is a very small one, containing only 340 square miles, being considerably below the constitutional minimum, and properly belongs to Cook County, out of which it was originally carved. It is bounded on the north, the east and partly on the south by this county, and nearly all its farmers do their marketing in this city, to which they haul their products in their wagons, and where they purchase their supplies. Wheaton and Naperville influences would probably stand in the way of annexation, though it would be for the interest of the whole county to be united with Cook, as it would add to the value of their property and make suburban towns of Cottage Hill, Danby, Wheaton, Hinsdale, Naperville and Lisle, where hundreds of the business men of this city would establish their residences, as they are now doing at Evanston, Hyde Park, etc. Chicago people dislike to reside outside the limits of their own county, as it adds to their inconvenience in many ways—such as losing their votes in this county, and having to pay their taxes and keep their property records in a foreign county.

In order to settle the county seat question, it is now proposed to divide Du Page County and also to divide Kane County, uniting the southern portions of Kane and Du Page, with the county seat at Aurora, and to be called Kane County; [illegible] ... via, Downer's Grove, York and Addison, be attached to Cook County, and the two northwestern townships of Cook, to-wit, Barrington and Hanover, be united with the new Du Page County, whose seat of justice at Elgin would accommodate them exceedingly well. Elgin is close to Hanover, and Barrington is only a short distance from it. It is true that Cook County would gain one township by the trade, but the people of the five townships would be benefited, and the three townships proposed to be added to Cook County will strongly resist the project to embody them in either of the proposed new counties. If this suggestion is not acceptable all round, the next best thing to be done is for Du Page to petition to be re-annexed to Cook, and thereby settle the county seat quarrel forever, and promote their material and moral prosperity.

CHANDLER ON THE USE OF THE BOOMERANG.

Senator Chandler had a brief scrimmage on Monday with Senators Morrill, of Vermont, and Ferry, of Connecticut, on the copper tariff. We are not disposed to sympathize with either side in the controversy. It is the old story of the monkeys in Exeter 'Change feeding out of each other's pans, and quarrelling over the plunder. In such a scrimmage, Chandler is pretty sure to come out ahead. He has longer arms than any of them. He told them that if they said to him, "Shut up your mines," he would reply to them, "Shut up your factories." First blood, (or first hair), for Chandler!

Probably no remark ever made in either house of Congress so thoroughly exposes the hollowness and heartlessness of what is called protection. The theory of this beautiful doctrine, (sometimes called the American system on account of its having been invented in England), is that when we prevent the importation of a certain article by a high duty, and thus induce somebody in this country to manufacture and sell it to us at a higher price than it might be obtained for, the prosperity of this individual returns and diffuses itself over all the purchasers and consumers of his commodities, so that they are rather under obligations to him for charging twice as much for his goods as they are worth. This system has been going on a great many years, when lo! up rises Mr. Chandler, a great believer in the boomerang process, and tells us that unless we can have one more lift of the tariff on one particular article, down comes the whole establishment! If the principle is right, why overturn it? Why not be thankful for what we have, and strive zealously to obtain more, rather than destroy all the good there is in the world, simply because the stock is not greater?

What Chandler said to Morrill and Ferry was, in substance: "Your factories are cheating us; let us cheat you with our mines, or we will quit cheating altogether, and commence earning an honest living." This was a terrible threat; no wonder it prevailed. Pity there was not somebody in the House to hold this language, or something like it, to Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is decidedly the most greedy specimen in the whole menagerie.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The subsidy business has received a check in the House of Representatives, which body, by a vote of eighty to fifty-seven, has declared that, "in the present condition of national finance, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroads or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the present necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from burdens of taxation."

This action has not been taken any too soon. The pressure, and demand for government subsidies of all kinds were becoming inordinate. The parties interested in these jobs, which it has been sought to foist upon the National Treasury, have grown insulting and defiant. They have threatened that, if they be denied a chance at the Treasury, they will regard themselves absolved from any further obligation to maintain the national credit. The schemes against the public Treasury are varied. They embrace every manner of claim and demand, from Sue Murphy's petition to the appeal of half a dozen railroads to the Pacific. The combination embraces large appropriations for useless fortifications, and expends millions digging our harbors where none exist, and building piers and docks for private use and benefit. It embraces a general guarantee by the United States of the bonds of the Mississippi River States,—the money to be placed in the hands of the wretched apologies for officials who are exercising the governments of those States. It embraces a score of dishonest mail contracts. It embraces a scheme to guarantee the bonds of a railroad and levee company, which proposes to reclaim the earthquake region from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas. It includes grants of land and guarantees of bonds for railroads starting from half a dozen points, and directed to the Pacific; each of these routes asking for not less than $50,000,000 in bonds, and an equal sum in the shape of lands. It includes the subsidizing of half-a-dozen lines of steamships. It includes a bounty to certain manufacturers, in the shape of an increase of duty on copper, salt, sugar, steel, iron, salt, window glass, and other articles. It includes the committal of Congress to such precedents as will authorize the payment of all the claims which may be trumped up for losses sustained in the rebel States by reason of the war. This general scheme of plunder seeks, by combination, to assume control of the government. When men rise in their places in Congress, and declare that, unless certain parts of this scheme are carried out by appropriations of money, they will no longer vote to uphold the national credit, it argues that the combination is very strong and defiant, or that it is very weak, and seeks by threats to frighten Congress from its duty. Whichever be the real state of the case, the Senator or Representative who threatens repudiation unless his scheme of national plunder is adopted by Congress, ought to lose all his personal and political standing—so promptly taken from him that no other person would ever venture to share the danger of his exile.

The resolution of the House was timely. It struck this grand scheme of frauds fully and squarely in the face. It was a notice to the lobby that there was virtue yet left in Congress to guard the public Treasury from indiscriminate plunder. We regret that a like resolution against any further grants of public land was rejected. The whole system of subsidies should be arrested where it is. Not another acre of land should be loaned or given away until the public debt shall be so far extinguished as to permit a liberal reduction of taxation.

The country will rejoice in this action of the House, and will scan with anxiety the list of yeas and nays. Will the House adhere to its resolution? Will it stand firm, and for six weeks longer repel the lobby and protect the public interests, until Grant shall have taken the place of Johnson?

At the Council meeting on Monday evening an Alderman submitted a proposition that hereafter personal property to the amount of $600 shall be exempt from taxation. Whereupon another moved to increase the sum to $1,000; and then another moved to fix it at $500, and the Aldermen gravely adopted the last proposition. Where did the Council get the idea that any proportion of property of any kind, real or personal, could be exempt from taxation? Taxes must be uniform. There is no power in the Legislature to exempt six hundred dollars' worth, or any other sum. If the tax is too high, let the rate be reduced. To exempt 30,000 families from a tax each on $500 worth of personal property is to exempt $15,000,000 worth of property. The Legislature may have the power to exempt a particular class of property from a particular tax; but it cannot exempt a portion of a particular class of property, and provide for a tax upon the rest of it.

Reviews and Magazines.

The North American Review—Ticknor, Osgood & Co.—[illegible] ... Gurney, who has succeeded to Mr. Norton's chair, proves equal to the demands of the position. The number for January of this solid and brilliant quarterly does the highest credit to the editors. Except that it comes once in three months, instead of twice a month, we might congratulate ourselves upon having a publication worthy to be compared with that incomparable repertory of literature, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In the first of the ten articles of the present number, Mr. A. B. Kroeger, an ardent student of speculative philosophy, sketches the life, genius and philosophy of Leibnitz. "The Mental Faculties of Brutes" are the subject of a suggestive paper by Mr. G. L. Cary. In a valuable discussion of "The Tariff of the United States," Mr. E. H. Derby reaches the conclusion that we can afford to place nearly a fourth of our importations on the free list, bringing down our tariff nearly half way to its level before the war, or from 47 to an average of 35 per cent, and year by year add further relief, until spirits and tobacco alone are subject to duty. Mr. Tuckerman's essay on "Sir Richard Steele" is in the best style of that clever essayist. Library committees and book collectors, and those who use libraries, will be instructed by Mr. Cutter's elaborate criticism of "The New Catalogue of Harvard College Library." The paper of Chas. Francis Adams, Jr., on "Railroad Inflation" ought to be universally read. The long and graphic account which Mr. H. Villard gives of the career of Bismark will amply repay attentive perusal. Prof. Goldwin Smith prophesies, in his usual clear and vigorous style, of "The Revolution in England," while Prof. Lowell, in "A Look Before and After," forecasts in a sagacious spirit our own immediate political future. The sixty pages of "Critical Notices" which conclude the number are an invaluable addition to its treasures. With the opening of a new year, we trust many hundreds among the more thoughtful citizens of the West will enrol their names as subscribers to this publication. The price is but six dollars a year, or five dollars to any subscriber to the *Atlantic*, or *Young Folks*, or *Every Saturday*.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, which is published at Andover, Mass., by Warren F. Draper, is an honor to American scholarship. Edited by the distinguished Andover Professor, Rev. E. A. Park, D. D., assisted by various eminent scholars, it is always evangelical but never sectarian, and it reflects in a very high degree the catholic spirit of real learning and profound thought. Its articles are invariably the fruit of able and scholarly investigation, and rarely fail of marked literary excellence. No minister or student of theology, whatever his sect or creed, and no private inquirer into matters of higher religious discussion, should omit to study the pages of this publication. The very low price of three dollars a year places it within the reach of every one. In the current number, the list of topics treated is as follows: The Origin of the First Three Gospels; Christian Baptism, considered in reference to the Act and the Subjects; Exchange and Currency, the fifth of a series of essays on The Natural Theology of Social Science; What Wine shall we Use at the Lord's Supper; Notes on Egyptology; Notices of Recent Publications, including valuable notes on German works, as well as English and American; and Biblical Notes. Among other valuable articles in preparation for coming numbers is a series on different methods of preaching—extemporaneous, memoriter, written sermons, &c.—by Prof. Park, whose solid eloquence is one of the highest achievements of the modern pulpit.

The *New Englander*, which represents the type of thought and opinion fostered by Yale College and the influences of New Haven, conforms to a popular standard, somewhat, in its thoughtful and learned discussions, and is peculiarly adapted to general circulation. Its frequent and earnest attention to the questions of the day, and to topics which are not chiefly of scholarly interest, justify its claim to speak for the practical mind of New England. Rev. Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, the leading editor of this useful quarterly, is a fine scholar and a graceful as well as strong writer. President Woolsey, of the college, and Prof. Porter, frequent contributors to the *New Englander*, are among the most accomplished directors of education and promoters of learning in this country. Around these marked minds are gathered a circle of able writers, many of them young and fresh, who make their favorite review a treasury of fine studies of fact, philosophy and affairs, as well as theology. No studious person who can afford intellectual pleasures should be without this publication. In the number just issued, "The System of Instruction at West Point," is compared with the common system of our colleges; "How to Build a Nation" is eloquently told; "The Renaissance in China" is described, to show that a great awakening of the Chinese mind is going on; the case of the "American Colleges and American Public" is wisely considered by Professor Porter; "Professor Porter's Work on the Human Intellect" is reviewed at length; "The Presbyterian Disruption of 1838" is sketched, and "Notices of New Books," marked by candid discrimination and suggestive selections, fill about forty pages. The article on China is by Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, whom Mr. Burlingame pronounces the highest authority on all that pertains to the Celestial Empire. Dr. Martin explains the new policy of the Chinese Government, and translates a paper drawn up by leading Chinese statesmen, to prepare the public mind of China for the changes resolved upon. He will contribute to the April *New Englander* a paper on the "Religions of China."

The Catholic World for February is an improvement, even upon the excellent numbers recently issued. Combining the character of a review with that of a magazine, it is one of the most interesting of the monthlies. The present number contains "Who Shall Take Care of the Poor?" "The Catholic View of Public Education in the United States," "The Teachings of Statistics Concerning the Freedom of the Human Will," translated from the German; "Cardinal Ximines," and other papers.

The *Atlantic* for February has several articles which are of particular interest. Mrs. Stowe's personal recollections of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland make a noteworthy paper. "Ritualism in England" is sketched in a very instructive essay by Arthur Pember. Dr. Bowditch's second article, on "Consumption in America," finds sources of this terrible disease in want of sunlight, want of pure air, want of good food and good digestion, insufficient or imperfect clothing, overwork in the common schools, and excesses of various kinds. Everyone should read these timely discussions of a most important topic. "Our Postal Deficiencies," by E. H. Derby, will attract general attention. Mr. C. W. Elliot's comprehensive survey of "The New Education," which is taking the place of the old classical course, deserves attentive perusal. Mr. Higginson, we need not say, leads his readers in Part II. of "Malbone," in the pleasantest paths of romance. Stedman contributes some exquisite verses, "The Doorstep," and Walt Whitman fills four pages with "The Proud Music of the Sea Storm." The considerations in the fourth chapter of "Co-operative Housekeeping," are peculiarly interesting, and eloquently presented. Mr. Benson's "Charles Baudelaire, Poet of the Malign," is a chapter of literary biography of considerable psychological value.

The February *Lippincott* is hardly up to its usual mark in "Mr. Thackeray," and "New Wine in Old Bottles," which is a "woman" article. In Robert Dale Owen's "Beyond the Breakers," however, of which we have the second instalment, and in Chapter I. of "Over Yonder," a romance by the clever author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret" and "Gold Elsie," we have capital contributions. "The Secret Agent in Foreign Parts," whether fact or fiction, is very readable. "American Artists in Rome" is a pleasant sketch, and "Southern Reconstruction," a paper from a Confederate pen worthy of attention.

The *Galaxy* announces the gratifying fact that in a single month (December last), its list of subscribers was doubled, and that it is now reaping a rich reward for its determined efforts to make a thoroughly good and readable magazine, and to compel public recognition of its merits. The new story, by Charles Reade, commences in the next number. In the current issue we find a variety of capital magazine papers, such as Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Queen Victoria and Her Subjects," an account of English royal prospects which everybody ought to read; "Coffee, and its Adulterations in New York," by Dr. John C. Draper; "One Woman's Work," a pleasant story of the career of Charlotte Cushman; Eugene Benson's sketch of "Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*;" a capital illustrated article on "Light-Houses;" Mr. R. Grant White's "The Grammarless Tongue;" "Thirty Years at the Dry Tortugas;" and Mrs. Prescott Spofford's criticism on "Lucy Larcom's Poems."

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of January 4, appeared an article headed "A Swindling Educator," which read as follows:

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 4, 1869.

[illegible]

In reply to the above article I would say that it is a base falsehood, gotten up by men who are possessed with principles more degrading than the article itself, and who dare not have such a statement published with their signatures attached thereto.

I acknowledge that the college referred to was closed; and why? Simply because it never received the support that its merits deserved. In regard to swindling the people, there is no truth in it. I do not know that the college would be closed until the very day the door was locked, and had I [illegible] ...

I took nothing belonging to any student, nor did I take anything belonging to myself.

What I did take, I took with the consent of the mortgagee of the property, which mortgage was given more than three years ago for money borrowed, which exceeded the value of the property.

No desire or attempt was ever contemplated to defraud or swindle anyone.

I have acted in good faith, with good intentions, and nothing ever pained me more than to give up the college, and I was not willing to do so until there was no other alternative.

I labored hard to sustain the college, and though I gave it up with regret, I did it with a clear conscience, feeling that I had done my duty. I thank God that I am the *accused* and not the accusers. Respectfully,

M. H. LIPES.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

Boston banks have over $2,000,000 in gold.

Prussia is having $3,000,000 worth of guns made in this country, and desires peace.

Last year four Cincinnati warehouses received 40,000 hogsheads and boxes of leaf tobacco.

More Brazilian youngsters are named after Benjamin Franklin than any other foreigner.

The new Opera House in Dunkirk, N. Y., cost $40,000.

New York city yearly consumes 2,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

A national horse fair is to be held in Detroit next June. The meeting will be open to all horses in the country.

As the Old South Church, Boston, owns $600,000 worth of property, they can afford to make their gallery seats free.

A handsome passenger depot is to replace the present dilapidated depot of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit this summer.

An elegant opera-glass and silver set were stolen from Rev. Joseph Chester's residence, in Cincinnati, a few nights since. The first named is greatly missed by the Rev. Joseph.

Georgia's new Capitol, at Atlanta, opened on the 13th instant, is known as Kimball's Opera House, and is said to be one of the most magnificent structures on the continent.

The ladies of Sullivan County, Ohio, are creating an excitement by holding prayer meetings in the fine saloons, to the keepers of which they offer $500 each if they will surrender their licenses. The latter ask four times the sum.

In the ten months ending October 31, 1868, Great Britain's trade in cotton goods amounted to £44,073,615, a falling off of over £7,000,000 compared with 1866. Of last year's exports the United States took £1,948,924; China, £4,709,063; Brazil, £3,065,995, and Bombay, £3,745,151.

Rev. George W. Henning, teacher in the South Canton (O.) school, lately whipped a pupil named John McCurdy, twelve years of age, by taking off all his clothing but the shirt, and pounding him on the back with an apple-tree sprout until his back was covered with scars and marks.

Gossippers in Sullivan County, Ind., are excited over a report that an ex-rebel soldier, named Bolstein, while on picket duty, saw a man bury some gold, and that being afterward killed, Bolstein unearthed the treasure and returned with it ($60,000) to his home in Sullivan County.

Br. S. was an excellent lawyer of McLean County, Ill., in 1850, when Mr. Lincoln practiced at that bar. Mr. S. was a moral man and seldom used profanity. When practicing at the bar, he always became intensely interested for his client without regard to the insignificance of the case. On one occasion he was engaged in a little appeal suit, but as usual got himself wrought up into great vehemence, and labored with earnest zeal, till a late hour of the night, when the case was submitted to the jury, and the court adjourned till next morning. Mr. S. spent a sleepless night, thinking of his case. Next morning on his way to court, in trembling anxiety, he heard the verdict of the jury was against his client. This made him blue and wrathy. As he entered the court room he met Mr. Lincoln, who asked him "what had become of his case." "O!" said S., "it has gone to h—!!" "Oh, well!" said Mr. Lincoln, "then you will see it again!"

Personal.

Howell Cobb's life insurance policy of $10,000 has been paid to his widow.

Count de Lagrange made $130,000 by last year's Paris races.

A New York ex-Alderman—Ignatius Flynn by name—has gained $350,000 by the loss of an aunt in Europe.

Colonel Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond, in a published letter, opposes the new Conservative movement in Virginia.

Mrs. A. E. Salter Tappan, of Portsmouth, N. H., has given $5,000 to found a Tappan scholarship in Harvard College.

The London *Spectator* thinks no living English writer equals Nathaniel Hawthorne in purely classical diction.

Gustave Mousseau, of LaCrosse, Wis., challenges any skater west of Chicago to contest for the skatorial championship of Wisconsin and $500.

General Prim's Christmas present from a certain royalist was a magnificent box with a silver key attached. Being opened by his wife during a grand reception, it was found to contain a miniature gallows with an effigy of the General, remarkably well executed, pendant.

At the conclusion of the contest for the billiard championship of Ohio, at Springfield, last Thursday, Choate challenged Ackerman to play two games of 500 points. The latter accepted, and won both games by large odds, thus crebly proving his claim to the championship.

An Unequal Match Ruthlessly Sundered—A Bigamist Held for Trial—Prospecting for Coal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 18.

The elderly female and her youthful lover, fashioned a day or two since, were overtaken at Kansas City by her son, who has returned with his mother to her home, leaving the youth to look out for himself.

Waynecott, alias Morton, the bigamist, arrested a few days since at [illegible], has had an examination at that place, and been bound over [illegible] for trial.

The Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company are putting up poles preparatory to opening an office for business in this city.

The company prospecting for coal have reached a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, and have passed successfully through [illegible].

Rev. R. Foote, an old resident of this city, formerly for many years a Congregational minister, was substantially remembered by his friends a few days since to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars.

A Lady Falls Heiress to $100,000—History of the Case.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Jan. 15.

A lady residing in this city has recently received information that she is one of five heirs to a tract of land in Texas, eleven leagues in extent. The land lies in Bexar County, not far from San Antonio, and is thirty-three miles square. It is estimated to be worth $500,000—how much more is not known to the interested party here. The land has long been known as the "Medina eleven league tract." It has a singular history—or, rather, the proprietorship of it has. When Texas raised the lone star, in 1833, there was one John Mullen who fought for her independence, and with Houston and others rendered the State essential service. In attestation of its gratitude for independent government, the State gave Mullen eleven leagues of the land including a township called Medina. Mullen had some difficulty in getting possession of the land—in fact he never could get all of it on account of numerous squatters, who had held their own against every attempt made to eject them. Fourteen years ago, or thereabouts, Mullen died, leaving but two heirs. Immediately the legal right of the heirs to the land was contested, and suit was brought in the United States District Court for the District of Texas, for the purpose of wresting the title to the land from them. [illegible] Watrous presided over the court. The decision was in favor of Mullen's heirs. Then Watrous was accused of having been bribed. Charges were preferred against him by the congress of the United States, and articles of impeachment were prepared, but the trial never came off. For some reason, Watrous was permitted to resign on account of ill-health, and the consequent danger of the excitement of a trial. Shortly afterwards, we believe, he died. The opponents of the heirs were jubilant, and through some chicanery on the part of the Legislature of Texas were permitted to go and occupy a part of the tract. The war broke out and put a stop to proceedings on the part of the heirs to reclaim their land, although a suit had been entered in the United States Court. This found its way into the Supreme Court of the United States about the time the rebellion ended. Then the two heirs died, leaving five children—one of whom is the lady in this city. A few months ago the United States Court made the same decision concerning the ownership of the "eleven league tract," that Judge Watrous made and affirmed the title which the second generation of Mullen's heirs hold to the land. [illegible] been informed.

She put her claim in the hands of a well-known citizen here, who has been granted "power of attorney" by three of the other heirs, and is about to do what he can to secure the land for his clients. Recent information received by Mr. A. C. Fulton concerning the tract is to the effect that it is very valuable, as Bexar County has been filling up very rapidly. Furthermore, the war dispersed and scattered the old enemies of Mullen's heirs. Our Davenport lady counts her fortune, through this piece of good luck at least $100,000, though it is probably much larger amount. So much for being in the "direct line" of a man who fought Santa Anna, and helped to gain liberty for Texas. One hundred thousand dollars is not a bad windfall in times when it costs so much to live.

Particulars of the Lynching of a Young Kentuckian in Illinois.

From the Bowling Green Democrat, 15th.

For several weeks a paragraph has been going the round of the press announcing the lynching, in Johnson County, Ill., of a "young man claiming to be a son of one of the richest lawyers of Bowling Green, Ky." The following particulars of the unfortunate affair we learn from a letter written to the Sheriff of this county by Mr. Anderson, a Postmaster in Pope County, Ill. On the 18th of December, Mr. Lyle Potillo, of this county, crossed the Ohio River at Golconda, in company with a young gentleman by the name of Jones, who also claimed to be a resident of this county, and another man, whose name our informant did not learn, the whole party professing to be on their way to Texas. On the second day after crossing the river, Mr. Potillo proposed to swap horses with one Captain A. Franklin, and, it appears, did agree upon the terms of exchange, but Franklin, for some unknown reason, refused to consummate the trade and walked into his house to avoid further conversation on the subject. Potillo insisting that it was a *bona fide* trade, mounted Franklin's horse and rode away, leaving his own horse in its stead. The remainder of the account we give in Mr. Anderson's own language:

"When Franklin discovered that his horse was gone, he and his son-in-law saddled their horses and went in pursuit of Potillo, and started off in a gallop as soon as they came in sight. Franklin having the faster horse, was soon by his side, when Potillo fired three or four shots, hitting Franklin in the breast and killing him almost instantly. Potillo then left the road. In a short time the whole woods were full of people hunting Potillo, who was arrested about sundown and taken to the small town of Grantsburg, near where the shooting took place, and placed in jail. That night between 10 and 11 o'clock he was taken by a mob and hung."

WASHINGTON.

The Colored Convention—Prominent Members of It.

Butler's Gold Hoax.

Odd News from Paraguay.

The Cabinet.

Items on Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The town is full of people. The women are lecturing, and lecturing about their rights. The negroes about their wrongs. And the rest of the world is holding receptions.

COLORED FOLKS IN SESSION.

In Old Israel Church, a roomy, lowceil building on the Commons, directly underneath the Capitol Building, the representative colored people of the nation have been holding meetings these two days, Frederick Douglass presiding. I have attended these meetings with more curiosity than profit. A hearty and working friend of colored men and their civil emancipation in body and will from my youth up, I found with pain that wild and violent imitators of the worst spirits in Congress—Ashley, Drake and Butler—had seized the pulse of this gathering, and touched it to their own fickle and spasmodic measure.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, a grave and decent gentleman of color, was proposed for honorary membership, and the proposition, at first acceptable, was seized upon by a negro of smart, debating powers and made obnoxious by all the arts of demagoguery, the meeting-house rocking with applause. Yet the same audience, the instant before, had elected to honorary membership John W. Forney and Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, neither of whom has any disinterested regard for the black man's progress, and they were escorted to the floor with great ceremony. As recently as 1861, Forney was on the point of hauling the present writer off his newspaper for publishing, as a reporter, an encouraging account of the free negro population of Philadelphia. President Roberts, who has probably filled a more honorable place than any negro in the Christian civilization, was treated by his own color with contumely and abuse, and he arose at last and left the church. His offence was accepting position under the Colonization Society, which Henry Clay had upheld as a relief to the conscience of the slaveholder. I felt, indeed, the sad universality of injustice in this action of the colored people. We turn away our Senators for not hearkening to the yell of a partisan mob. The colored man, fresh in the possession of freedom, imitates our intolerance, continues his obsequiousness, and is ruled by his demagogue orators. Frederick Douglass is presiding over this convention with manliness and patience. The strongest face in it is Henry Highland Garnet's, black as charcoal, with a nose like a door-knob, and enough sagacity to make a fine Congressman. The best of its literary ability is possessed by John M. Langston, of Oberlin, and the best speaker, after Douglass, is one Perry. Turner, the Georgia politician, is a speckled-faced mulatto, who did not impress me with a notion of his responsibility. It is a "white-livered" face, and the man was officious. Altogether, I saw in this assembly all the elements of human nature in the aggregate—sincere philanthropy and noisy lick-spittleism, truth seeking and notoriety seeking, dignity and impudence, mercy and brutality. God help us all, black and white, poor flounderers toward the light, doing injustices by the way!

Mr. Ben Butler's proposition to melt himself up into brass tokens and be forced upon people as genuine hard cash, is regarded here with amusement. Certainly no "smart" man ever made such a preposterous speech. [illegible] says that he proposes to move in the Senate that we burn all our shipping in order to make the Butler currency available. For, gold and silver being iniquitous and barbaric, and the monster Europe still maintaining them, we must isolate ourselves in order to enjoy the inestimable, irredeemable greenback. The "greenback," says Mr. Butler, fought the war, particularly at Fort Fisher. Observe how the minds of great men run in parallels; Chief Justice Chase thinks the same. The motive for this speech of Butler's is, of course, the persistence of an ugly nature in an original wrong. Repudiating the Five-twenty bonds in the first place, and miffed at the disgust he caused, Butler has not only tried to fortify his folly but to move forward on the same line; the result is absurdity. This ridiculous speech, worthy of the surly tyrant, Francia, of Paraguay, was not delivered from memory, but read in an indistinct voice, by the lamp shade of a dropped eyelid, from slips of print. It abounds in all Butler's criminal low tastes and mock antique surprises. Gold is arraigned as the tyrant of man, whereas any happy philanthropy accounts it our friend. It has raised the despised Jew and the buffeted Greek to liberty and toleration. It is nature's "greenback," the author and motive of discovery and of science. To find it out the navigators turned both the dangerous capes. To transmute the baser metals to it arose chemistry upon the labors of alchemy. Gold has an honorable and a missionary history, and but for it the false and savage pride of nations would have locked them apart against each other and made of each of them what Butler would make America—a Japan, surly and inhospitable as the spirit of Mr. Butler himself. He claims that gold gives Europe the advantage in our calamities, and makes our wars costly. This is as it should be, else war would be too easy. Europe is part of our humanity—our elder brother—and nature has wisely left her some rights. The happiness of one hemisphere is a good part dependent on the other, and gold keeps the peace and makes sociability. There are some members of Congress who are savages upon all these questions and who would make America a despot among nations, slaying and insulting them as we may please. To this miserable spirit, more Barbaric than gold, Mr. Butler appeals. I suggest that the coinage of the brass tokens he proposes be, on one side a fox, on the other an ass, and that the name of the coin be "A Butler."

CABINET-MAKERS.

Take what I tell you that follows at your own price: Stanton's ill health continues, and the Cabinet-makers say that he is out of the race for the State Department. Porter is the favorite for the Navy—three to one offered and no takers. Schofield is said to be unpopular with Congressmen, he being too much of a man of will for them. Hence the bill to forbid anybody holding two offices. I admire Schofield, but I think this bill is based on reason. Public officers of this sort should be schools wherein bright men in civil life may grow familiar with public affairs while they direct them.

David A. Wells is said to be supported for the Treasury by Senator Morgan, A. T. Stewart, and other great authorities. For Collector of the Port of New York John A. Griswold is mentioned. If I were General Grant I would give this latter place to my friend and comrade, General John A. Rawlins, who is poor, and whom the entire country trusts and honors. A President can never be wrong doing a good act like this to reward an historic friendship. General Cadwallader Washburn is mentioned for the Secretaryship of the Interior. He is a sterling man, honest, bold and patriotic, and with abilities to match.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

I saw Charles A. Washburn a few days ago and he told me of some Paraguayan matters. Lopez is a man weighing nearly three hundred pounds, not over five feet five inches high, with the fatness of Waddilove and the cunning of a basking shark.

Bliss, who was taken from Mr. Washburn's side, is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, a literary adventurer, exceedingly accomplished in learning and the languages. He was found by Mr. W. editing a paper for Lopez and writing a book on Paraguay. He was taken from Mr. W.'s side as soon as the party left the Minister's door, the soldiers rushing in and interposing their swords. He made no resistance, it being previously agreed by the Americans that there was to be no "scene."

Mr. Washburn says that the entire trouble arose from Lopez intercepting and reading his despatches, wherein the opinion was expressed that Paraguay was in a desperate condition and Lopez a despot. Mr. Washburn had little idea that he should get away with his own life.

Mr. Washburn is a square, solid, rather short man, with a marked face, short, dark hair, an agreeable manner and the intelligence of an observer and a journalist. He says that the allies must exhaust Paraguay, but anticipates little result from Davis' gunboats going up the La Plata. At most, they can only bombard Asuncion. Mr. Washburn means to write a magazine article, popularizing the state of affairs on the La Plata.

ITEMS.

Senator Conness, finding it difficult to spell correctly by the Johnsonian standard, proposes a bill to reduce orthography to the phonetic system. Conness at the language and Butler at the finances make a pair of bold troubadours touching their guitars.

Senator Nye—always luminous, humorous and suggestive—has proposed to charter a railroad betwixt the Pennsylvania coal regions and the Jersey coast, say at Egg Harbor or Tuckahoe. Let there be a free railroad bill and roads will build themselves without trouble to Congress or the permission of it.

Harlan is the projector of the great freight railroad, about which so little is heard nowadays. Julian is the conceiver of an opposite proposal, to take back the lands granted to the railways in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Senator Henderson's non-re-election, by which a young, diligent and manly gentleman is lost to the superior house of Congress, is compensated for by the probable election of Carl Schurz over the little and invidious wiles of Drake. This news has been received here with satisfaction. Cumback is well spoken of, from Indiana and of Scott's election it is said, "Well, because no worse!" Young Tom Bayard will come from Delaware, [illegible] and is a stout apologist for the whipping post. Altogether, the Senators are improving as a class.

Cragin has been gerrymandering at polygamy. I never felt any apprehensions about this institution, and wonder that it so annoys some people. The Indians practice it as the Mormons do, and we do not gerrymander at them for this particular reason. The railroad will reduce the uxorious Mormon to one woman in express time. Meantime let Mr. Cragin tinker at some larger measure.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, made a good speech on the Niagara Ship Canal, expressed in his gentlemanly and elegant manner. He is one of the purest and most progressive men in Congress. E. B. Washburne, consistent as an almanac, objected to the work being begun at present, as we are in debt and a host of costly enterprises press upon us. Mr. Judd, always energetic and sensible, Mr. Cook, and General Logan, all of Illinois, favored the measure. Logan is a kindly man, generous and never vindictive, and he frequently speaks with great eloquence. [illegible] General Schenck, meantime, [illegible] I am sorry that [illegible] of Congress. [illegible] a sincere, [illegible] an honest man, [illegible] keep to rebuke violence and encourage magnanimity.

GATH.

CUBA.

Private Advices from the Island—Progress of the Insurrection—Telegraph Station Constructed.

From the New Orleans Times, Jan. 14.

[illegible]

Our informants do not seem to attach much importance to the delegation recently despatched by Captain General Dulce to Cespedes. [illegible]

Republican Cuba first spoke to the world of nations on the 3rd ult., from a battery on one of the hills overlooking Santiago de Cuba. An American man-of-war arriving in that port was saluted by the battery, [illegible]

[illegible]

Proclamation of General Dulce.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1869.

The following is the proclamation of General Dulce, the newly-arrived Captain General:

[illegible]

CUBANS: The Provisional Government of the nation, in the exercise of its legitimate faculties, has entrusted me for the second time with the superior political command of this Antilla, an important portion of the Spanish nation. Ever zealous in the fulfilment of my duty, I have obeyed without considering that on account of my impaired health the sacrifice demanded of me was great. You already know me. There is no danger that can intimidate me, nor any obstacle that can terrify me when it concerns your welfare; there is no responsibility that I do not accept, however great it may be, provided I thereby succeed in planting the principle of authority on the firm basis of equity and justice.

[illegible]

The possession of these three rights (the representation in the Cortes, the right of discussion at public meetings, the freedom of the press—[illegible]), the only ones which preserve and the wisdom of the Provisional Government can grant you, in themselves constitute the true political liberty of a country; but if evil machinations convert this noble aspiration of our age into a flag of insurrection, or into a shout of independence, I shall have to be inflexible and severe in punishment. There is no liberty without order and respect to the laws. He who voluntarily abandons that position under the law, which for the first time is granted him, is perverse, one whom the tribunals of justice should judge.

Islanders and natives of the Peninsula! I speak to you in the name of Spain, in the name of our mother, of unions and fraternity. Forget the past and have hopes in the future.

Viva Spain, with honor! DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, Jan 8 1869.

Certain somewhat vague expressions in the foregoing document, which is considered to be entirely characteristic of the writer, refer to the religious and slavery questions.

A Bridegroom Arrested at the Altar on a Breach of Promise Suit.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Jan. 7.

When the Twenty-first New York Cavalry Regiment was disbanded at Cheyenne City, Colorado, in June, 1866, one of the officers, a young gentleman of enterprising disposition, determined to remain there and seek his fortune. He found it—or at least a comfortable competency—and has resided at that place ever since, enjoying the fruits of his labor and adding continually to his store of this world's goods. Previous to entering the army he had betrothed himself to a young lady who, like himself at that time, lived in one of the northern towns of Livingston County, but, during his absence, a sort of coolness grew up between them, and, some time since, while he was on a visit to this part of the country, a further disagreement arose, and since that time they have not corresponded. The gentleman, deeming himself free to choose again, wooed and won a charming young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Rush, in this county, and a few days ago came East to fulfil an engagement of marriage with her. Everything went on harmoniously, and yesterday forenoon, in the presence of many mutual friends, they were united in the bonds of wedlock. But, instead of taking the next train for New York, as they had intended, they were destined to make a visit to Rochester on an exceedingly disagreeable errand. Scarcely had the parson's benediction been pronounced upon the happy pair, when the hum of congratulation was suddenly checked by the appearance in the room of Deputy Sheriff Burlingame, armed with a writ for the arrest of the bridegroom, at the suit of his discarded sweetheart for breach of promise. His consternation can well be imagined, but there was no help for him. He found, after a brief conversation with the officer, that it was necessary to visit this city immediately and be locked up, or enter bail for his appearance to answer the complaint. It was a disagreeable alternative in itself, but the worst feature of the case lay in the fact that he must tell his bride of the predicament in which he was involved. Cold chills ran down his back and struck to his heart, and in short permeated his whole system when he thought of it. There was no use in delay, however, and summoning all the courage he could command, he called the lady aside and honestly acquainted her with the story of his first love and estrangement, and what had come of it. To his great relief she took a decidedly philosophical view of the subject, and proved herself imbued with a wisely spirit by declaring that she would accompany him to Rochester and face the terrors of the law by his side. Of course, she received a partial reward for her devotion on the spot, and without explaining the nature of their business the couple prepared themselves for the trip, and accompanied the Deputy Sheriff to Rochester. Leaving the lady at the Clinton Hotel, the harrassed husband sought out his old companion-in-arms, E. Burke Collins, Esq., formerly a Captain in the Twenty-first, of whom he solicited aid. Always ready to heed the voice of distress, the 'squire put on his hat, and, after running about a while, secured the necessary bondsmen, with whom he repaired to the Sheriff's office, and then and there security was given for the presence of the defendant to answer the summons of the court. The plaintiff having alleged in her complaint that her heart and prospects in life had suffered to the amount of $5,000, the bail was fixed at $5,000. The newly-married pair returned to Rush by the next train, and started on their honeymoon tour.

INDIANA.

The Senatorial Contest.

Spicy Correspondence Between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A Bolt Threatened in the Legislature.

Standing Committees of Both Houses—Amusements.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.

Both branches of the Legislature were organized in accordance with the telegram from this city to THE TRIBUNE, and the House has got fairly under headway, and is despatching legislation as rapidly as so many new hands at the bellows could be expected to do. But the Senate having more great men has managed to spend almost its entire time since its organization in a wrangle which grew out of the Senatorial contest, and of which your special telegrams have advised you from day to day. But in order that your readers may properly understand the case, I will recapitulate the facts as connected with this quarrel which have not been heretofore published.

In January, 1868, Governor Morton was elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. Henry S. Lane, and Lieutenant Governor Conrad Baker succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair, and Hon. Will Cumback, being a member of the Senate, was elected its presiding officer and acting Lieutenant Governor. It being only one year until the Republicans would hold a State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, both Governor Baker and Colonel Cumback commenced looking after their chances for nominations, both being candidates for Governor. Governor Baker had vetoed two or three bills that gained for him the hostility of several prominent members of both branches of the Legislature; These gentlemen espoused the cause of Colonel Cumback, and for a time it seemed as if the contest before the convention would be a bitter one. Colonel Cumback, however, withdrew from the race for Governor, and was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Governor Baker. The canvass was fought through, and but few persons knew that there was not a cordial feeling between the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. As soon as it was known that we had succeeded in carrying the Legislature, the fight for the Senatorship commenced. Cumback and Baker at once became the prominent candidates, but Baker soon declined, saying that he preferred to remain Governor. Then Cumback became the most formidable candidate. Other prominent gentlemen were mentioned in connection with the position, but it soon became evident that Cumback had the field, and the friends of the other candidates commenced a bitter fight against him. During this contest, and about the time of the meeting of the Legislature, it began to be whispered about that some spicy correspondence had passed between the Lieutenant Governor and Governor elect, which, being of a confidential character, could not be made public without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor, and that it would be damaging to that gentleman's reputation. The Senate met, and, as soon as organized, a Senator, opposed to the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, offered a resolution calling upon the Governor for the alleged correspondence between himself and the Lieutenant Governor (which was now over a year old). This was debated for several days between Senators Hughes and Stein, who favored the resolution, and Senators Church, Gray, Rice and Robinson, who opposed it. Finally, the Governor sent copies of the correspondence to the Senate, and placed it in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor to be disposed of as he saw proper. Then the Lieutenant Governor gave his letter to the public, but declined to make any use whatever of the reply of the Governor. Here is the letter of the Lieutenant Governor, as well as his letter to the Senate:

[illegible]

"I am, as ever, your friend, "WILL CUMBACK."

When this was read to the Senate, Senator Fisher stated that the Governor had placed in hands a letter, together with a sealed package containing the entire correspondence, and asked that the letter of the Governor to him be read, which was as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1869.

"Hon. Bicarns Fisher:

"DEAR SIR: As it is possible that a part of the correspondence called for by the Senate may be produced, without producing it all, I think it due to myself that some Senator should be informed [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yours, truly, "CONRAD BAKER."

The Senate then, after some discussion, ordered the remainder of the correspondence read, which was as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3, 1868.

"Hon. Will Cumback, Greensburg, Indiana:

"SIR: Your communication of the 6th instant was received, and absence from the city prevented an immediate reply. The proposition is corrupt and indecent and I feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so low a standard of common morality as to make it.

"I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient servant,

[Copy.] "CONRAD BAKER."

"GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 21, 1868.

"GOVERNOR BAKER—Sir: As we are engaged in a common cause, and on the same ticket, it is of the utmost importance that our relations should be friendly.

"If, therefore, you will return the note I wrote you January 6th, and withdraw the reply you made, I will then, if you desire it, make a full explanation of the reasons that induced me to write it, that I will hope may amend the breach between us.

"No one as yet knows from me that there is any feeling of an unpleasant character between us.

[Copy.] "I am your obedient servant, "WILL CUMBACK."

"INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1868.

"Hon. Will Cumback, Greensburg, Ind.:

"SIR: Your communication of yesterday is before me. In reply, I beg leave to say that the relations of the parties alluded to are not such, in my judgment, as to prevent either of them from doing his whole duty to the public in the position assigned him. If the matter proposed to be explained is believed to be susceptible of explanation, the explanation should be made without the conditions suggested. For such a purpose opportunity will be offered if desired. The return of the one paper, and the withdrawal of the other could not change the fact, but would be consistent with an implication that the party who really thinks he did no wrong had changed his opinion.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

[Copy.] "CONRAD BAKER."

After the reading of this correspondence Senator Stein offered the following:

Resolved, That the appointing power vested by the Constitution of the State in the Governor is a high and sacred trust, to be exercised exclusively for the honor and welfare of the whole people of Indiana, and that any attempt to prevent the proper discharge of this trust is in derogation of that right, and merits the severest condemnation.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of the Senate, the letter of Will Cumback, the present Lieutenant Governor of this State, dated January 6, 1868, and addressed to Governor Baker, proposing an equal consideration for an appointment to fill a contemplated vacancy in the United States Senatorship, embodies a corrupt and indecent attempt to tamper with the integrity and destroy the independence of the appointing power vested in the Governor.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of the Senate, the action of Governor Baker in promptly repelling the dishonorable proposition contained in said letter of Will Cumback commends itself to all good citizens as a just example of conduct, which should ever characterize the repositories of the appointing power in our system of government.

These resolutions have been before the Senate for some days, and the only thing, so far as to strike out the words "corrupt" and "indecent," where the matter stands to-day. This discussion has already taken up the time of the Senate for one week, and is still undecided. During the discussion the Senatorial caucus, which this was intended to effect, came off and Colonel Cumback was nominated by a vote of fifty-one to twenty-four for all others. This movement seemed more like persecution than all others and the discussion was characterized by too much bitterness, and Judge Hughes avowed on the floor of the Senate his intention not to attend the caucus, but to remain on the outside in order to be prepared to co-operate with the Democracy, or any other set of men to defeat the Lieutenant Governor if he was nominated by the Republican caucus. He also said he would be a candidate of the Democracy or disaffected members if they wished it, and at this writing he is said to be organizing a bolt among the members, but it will not be successful. Neither Judge Frazier, or Mr. Newcomb have any sympathy with this movement to organize a bolt, and no Senator except Hughes and Stein are active in the matter.

It is proper to mention that the names of Colonel Thompson and Hon. D. D. Pratt were not presented to the caucus, as the votes cast for them were out of compliment.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

As many persons are interested in the organization of the Legislative committees, I append them. The following are the Senate committees:

[illegible]

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Buskirk, Ratliff, McFadin, Kercheval, Breckinridge, Smith and Stein.

Judiciary—Messrs. Dunn, Gordon, Coffroth, Stephenson, Mitchell, Osborn and Denbo.

Elections—Messrs. Pierce of Vigo; Wildman, Neff, Chapman, Hamilton, Stewart of Ohio; and Zollars.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals have been remarkably dull this season up to the engagement of the English Opera Troupe, which did a good business. Then came Jo Jefferson, who carried the city by storm for two weeks, with Rip Van Winkle and his dog Schneider. But now he has "wolled" and we are being delighted with "Midsummer's Night's Dream," with Fannie Stockton as "Oberon." It is doing splendidly. Next week we are to have "Janauscheck," and then the Lander Combination.

The lecture season thus far has been a failure; not one lecture this season has yet made the expenses. Mark Twain only has a moderate house last week. He is to be followed by Tilton, Nasby, General Howard, Phil Logan, and Mrs. Laura Ream, a resident of this city, and a lady of considerable local reputation, is to lecture here soon.

INDIANA.

COUNTERFEITING.

Arrest of a Woman with $3,000 Bogus Money in her Possession.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Jan. 16.

On last Wednesday afternoon an important arrest was made at the Third Street House, which has been "kept dark" for the purpose of awaiting further developments. But as the "game is all up," publication of the facts is proper.

The person arrested was a woman who was nothing more nor less than the "boodle carrier" of a gang of counterfeiters. She came to Davenport last November for the purpose of meeting her pals, for whom she was to shove the "queer." When arrested a leather sack was found in her room, which contained a wide belt of canvass. This was divided into six compartments, in each one of which from $200 to $500 in counterfeit National Bank Notes, were sewed: $3,000, of $2 denomination, on the St. Nicholas Bank (National) and $1,000 in X's on the Union National Bank—both of New York city.

On Tuesday last, the woman purchased a few trinkets at Street's Bazaar, presenting a $10 note, for which she received change. After she had left, the character of the note was discovered. A description of the woman was given Detective Center, who "worked" the case until he saw the woman enter the Third Street House. He, with Officer Purcell, watched the house to see what partners she had in her business. At last they saw the proper man enter, as they thought, and immediately followed him. The woman was arrested and identified by one of Street's clerks as the person who passed the note. Of the man, more anon. In the woman's pocket a wallet, containing two or three genuine notes, and several counterfeit ones, was found. Her room was searched and the satchel found. The parties were then taken to Justice Doud's office, where the belt was ripped open and its contents revealed. She was taken to jail, where she now is awaiting a formal examination before U. S. Commissioner Brown.

The woman appears to be a rather simple-minded creature, and is evidently green in the business. She talks too much to be an experienced boodle carrier. She says her name is Julia Brittan and that she came to Davenport from Richland County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of meeting her husband, one Ben. Newell, who was here in company with a man called Thos. Alsop. She sought employment at first (this was in November) and obtained it in the family of Mr. Kenower, on Sixth street. She left there before many days, and went to the Third Street House. Then her husband and Alsop went away, and left the satchel in her care, she never knowing what its contents were. This is her story. And although she is not very sharp she understands a good deal of counterfeiters' lingo. She has beautiful eyes, black as they can be—otherwise she is hardly good-looking. She confesses that she is a "traveller," and stops but little while in a place—a rule of her life which is being sadly interfered with. She also says that Newell is not her husband's right name—what it is she don't know, although she is his wife and her name is Brittan.

The man who was arrested with her had been taken in by her on the river. Last November she got upon a steamer at McGregor and has not money enough to pay her fare to Davenport. She told the clerk a pitiful story, promising to pay her fare when she arrived here, as she knew a money package was awaiting her at this point. The clerk was obdurate, and this gent kindly advanced the money for her. He never met after she arrived in the city, until he saw her enter the Third Street House on Wednesday. He followed her in, demanded his money, and she paid him in good notes. While she was doing so, the officers entered and nabbed her. The gentleman had a hearing before the Commissioner, and was released.

The woman is evidently the agent of a company of counterfeiters. She was here for the purpose of both "shoving the queer" and selling it. But the stuff, while it was well executed—the lathe work being particularly good—had not been kept in coffee long enough to give it age, and hide its defects. She "blowed" her confederates, but with what truth there is no knowing.

Indian Outrages at Fort Peck.

The writer of the subjoined letter, taken from the Montana *Post* of the 1st inst., is an agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.:

FORT BENTON, M. T., Dec. 29, 1868.

The coach is just in at 6:30 p. m. The river is still open, and it is snowing again. A report came in this evening that four men were killed by Sioux Indians at or near the wreck of the Amelia Poe, whose names were McGregor, Thomas, a man named Steve and a Mr. Saber. Moses Soleman received several wounds. George Boyd, of the N. W. Fur Co., who was stationed at Fort Browning, brought in the first intelligence. Almost immediately after the arrival of Mr. Boyd, Mr. Reed, Agent of Indian Affairs, came in from Fort Peck and confirmed the prior report. Mr. Peck was one of the party attacked. He states that a party of eight men were proceeding on their way to the wreck of the Poe, when, about seven miles below Fort Peck, 300 Santee Sioux Indians fired upon them, instantly killing those above named; the others made their escape upon their horses and mules. Mr. McGregor was one of the owners of the wreck of the Amelia Poe. Taber owned a woodyard at Taber Island. The party had a team containing about $6,000 worth of provisions, all of which was captured. The Indians cut the heads off of Messrs McGregor and Steve and carried them away. This is official, and therefore authentic.

F. C. ROSEVELT.

A memorial is to be presented this week in the Ohio Legislature, asking for an appropriation to suitably mark and beautify the grounds and tomb of ex-President Harrison, at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Who are Entitled to Vote at Corporate Meetings.

The Second Presbyterian Church Meeting.

Opinion of Edward S. Isham, Esq., on the Question.

The following is the opinion of Edward S. Isham, Esq., on the question of the ownership of church property, read at the meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. The substance of Mr. Isham's is to determine that the right to vote at church meetings in Illinois, when questions of church property are under consideration, belongs to church members by virtue of their membership, and to all contributors of the fund which constitutes the property. The opinion is as follows:

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent.

[illegible]

THE LATE JACOB BECKER.

Death Accounted for—Chemical Analysis of the Contents of His Stomach.

[illegible]

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Course of Lectures.

Root Crops as Compared with Grain and Grass Crops for Fattening Purposes—Farm Bookkeeping—Close of the Week's Course.

Special Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 16, 1869.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ROOT CROPS.

Mr. Periam, Superintendent of the University Farm, delivered the following lecture:

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

BOOKKEEPING.

Captain Ed. Snyder, Professor of [illegible] and Bookkeeping, delivered a highly interesting lecture on the above subject. [illegible]

Next week's course will have [illegible] with agriculture proper.

A Mississippi Family Feud.

[illegible]

Opening of the Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible tables]

Receipts for [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent.

[illegible]

The report of the Health Officer was submitted, on the abatement of the nuisance during the week. The Board then adjourned.

THE LATE JACOB BECKER.

Death Accounted for—Chemical Analysis of the Contents of His Stomach.

It will be remembered by many of our readers, Jacob Becker, the well-known proprietor of the bath-rooms and barber-shop, located at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, died very suddenly on the 9th inst. The occurrence was so unexpected and under such singular circumstances [illegible] a post mortem examination of the body was made. This was done the day following, when the inquest was had. A portion of the contents of the stomach were given to Dr. J. E. Siebert, chemist, No. 19 Wells street, for analysis. Having completed his labors, the following has furnished the Coroner with the following document:

In accordance with your request, I have subjected the "stomach and contents" of Jacob Becker, deceased, to a chemical analysis. [illegible]

Respectfully yours, JOHN H. SIEBERT.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Annual Course of Lectures.

Root Crops as Compared with Grain and Grass Crops for Fattening Purposes—Farm Bookkeeping—Close of the Week's Course.

Special Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 16, 1869.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ROOT CROPS.

Mr. Pariam, Superintendent of the University Farm, delivered the following lecture:

CLASSIFICATION.

Root crops may be classified as follows: First, Those having long tapering roots, such as the beet, carrot, parsnip, turnip, etc. Second, Tuberous-rooted plants, as the potato, and the artichoke. Third, Bulbous-rooted plants, as the onion, leek, shallot, and others. [illegible]

Only within the last century have they occupied their proper place in the economy of animal life, and in the rotation with other crops have they enabled Great Britain especially to reach her agricultural development [illegible]

[illegible]

WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

[illegible]

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

[illegible]

WHO SHOULD GROW ROOT CROPS.

[illegible]

It is a humiliating fact that with our rich prairie soil, we do not raise one-half the quantity of grain per acre as is raised in Great Britain. The principal value of root crops is to enable the British farmer to increase the fertility and yield of his soil, and sooner or later we shall have to adopt the same rotation, unless something else is discovered to take its place.

I would not have it understood from what I have said, that I think the time has come for making the root crop an economic or necessary part of Illinois agriculture, except on small farms and village lots.

The balance of the lecture was devoted to the analysis of the various root crops and statistics, which are of little value to the general reader, as they may be found in our standard agricultural works.

EVENING SESSION.

BOOKKEEPING.

Captain Ed. Snyder, Professor of German and Bookkeeping, delivered a highly interesting lecture on the above subject. It was one of the most interesting of the whole course thus far, but we cannot give even a synopsis without black-board drawings. The points made are these: The farmer should have a daily journal of his transactions; from this he transfers all the moneyed items and puts them in the ledger the same as a merchant or other business man. The class in bookkeeping is the largest in the university, and its Professor one of the most industrious of the teachers.

The week's lectures have passed off to the entire satisfaction of all interested, and they cannot fail of good results. Our people begin to see the value of the science of agriculture, and are disposed to put it in active use. Science and art is their motto, and under its banner they will march forward to success.

Next week's course will have more to do with agriculture proper. RURAL.

A Mississippi Family Feud.

From the Water Valley Eagle, Jan. 8th.

A savage, bloody and fatal vendetta has been going on in the northeastern part of Lafayette County, Mississippi, for the last eight or ten months. It commenced between George Driver and Jas. Smith, who live some five or six miles from the "Mouth of Tippah," near the road leading from Abbeville to Pontotoc, about the renewal of a promissory note for $2,500; but, gradually, several other persons were drawn into it, as friends or relatives of their respective families, until nearly the whole neighborhood, for three or four miles around, was arrayed on one side or the other, in bloody hostility. [illegible] It is certainly one of the most desperate cases of "private war," resembling in some of its features, the old-fashioned Scotch "vendetta," or the Highland Feud, that we have heard of in this country for a long time. Robert Smith, a son of Jas. Smith, and a brother of one of the "killed," was reported, is one of the most fearless and determined, if not positively desperate, men in the State, and his "vow," it is said, is still for war, as he feels called on to avenge the death of his brother, who was waylaid and shot by the other party.

Opening of the Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The provisions and objects of the Finance bill, reported to the Senate yesterday from its Finance Committee, are in brief as follows:

First. By legalizing specie contracts, to draw the gold that is in the country into the circulation by the necessity of those who may make such contracts, encourage the importation of it from abroad.

Second. By making greenbacks convertible into 5-20 bonds of 1880 bonds, to withdraw the greenbacks from circulation, and to put into circulation in their place a new issue of United States "gold notes," based upon, and to the extent of, the gold and bullion in the Treasury of the United States. These gold notes to be got into circulation by the purchase of 5-20 bonds in the New York market.

Third. By authorizing the National Banks to increase their circulation by issuing notes payable on demand in coin. The national circulation to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, on which he will issue to them circulation to the extent of 90 per cent of the bonds deposited. The object of this section being to increase the National Bank circulation—on a specie basis—to the extent of the contraction of the present currency which would be made by the funding of the greenbacks.

[illegible]

Money was lower to-day, and sales were made between banks as low as $1.00 per $1,000 discount, though transactions were light, and some banks refused to sell at less than par.

Government Bonds advanced on an average ½c, and 5-20s are quoted at 110 by telegraph, which shows an advance of 1⅛ per cent since yesterday, though as the other bonds have not advanced much, it may be an error.)

The rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Gold and Silver in the market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s, 1881	111½	112½
5-20s, 1862	112	113¼
5-20s, 1864	109	109¾
5-20s, 1865 (new issue)	108½	110
5-20s, 1867	108⅝	109
5-20s, 1868	108⅝	109
10-40s (large)	107½	107¾
[illegible]	98	
[illegible]	96	
Gold	135	
Silver	133	

We give the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day last year, and also the last semi annual interest days:

	Last interest day.	Jan. 20, 1868.	To-day.
[illegible]	Jan. 1.	110	112½
[illegible]	Nov. 1.	110	113½
[illegible]	Nov. 1.	107⅜	109⅞
[illegible]	Nov. 1.	108¾	110
[illegible]	Jan. 1.	108¾	108⅞
[illegible]	Jan. 1.	108¾	108⅞
[illegible]	Sept. 1.	103⅞	107⅞

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 136¼ on the 2d, and 134¾ on the 18th. The range in New York to-day was:

10 a. m.	135⅜	12:00 m.	135⅜
[illegible]	135¼	2:00 p. m.	135¼
[illegible]	135⅜	2:30 p. m.	135⅝
[illegible]	135⅜	3:00 p. m.	135⅝
[illegible]	135⅜	4:00 p. m.	135⅝

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	10,674	5,937
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	3,477	1,150
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	101,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	94	175

Receipts for to-morrow are: 79 cars Wheat, 96 cars Corn, of which 71 are New, and 25 are No Grade; 25 cars Oats, 1 cars Rye, and 1 car Barley. Total, 201 cars, or 95,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and a good degree of animation in the markets, for this season, with little variation in prices. Provisions and Corn were firmer—the rest with a weaker tendency, but all closed firm at the outside prices of the session.

Delivery was announced to-day as stopped on receipt No. 8,309 for 679 bu Wheat in Elevator A, to order of Horace Burton; dated January 1, 1869.

Highwines were again stronger, the recent advance in New York having established a heavy speculative inquiry here, which is setting up prices. Sales were made to-day of 250 brls free, a small proportion of which were in iron-bound packages, at 96c. The market closed a shade easier.

Provisions were stronger and more active, entirely recovering from the weakness exhibited yesterday. The market opened with a very quiet feeling. Then several buyers appeared, but holders were too steep in their views till near the close, when buyers conceded differences, and fair sales were effected, the markets in Cincinnati and New York being quoted firm, though the latter falling away a little at the close produced a slightly easier feeling. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 4,100 brls, at $29.00 for spot and buyer the month, and $29.50 for buyer February and seller April. Clear Pork sold in small lots at $31.00. The market closed at $29.00 for spot Mess. Lard was not particularly active, but was quite firm, with sales of 1,650 tcs at 18¾@19c for spot, and 19¼c seller March; Country No. 1 sold at 18¼c. The market closed steady at 19c for City Steamed. Meats were less active. Sales were made of about 530,000 lbs, at 14¾@15c for Short Ribs spot and buyer the month; 14c for Rough Sides, and 11c for Shoulders spot, with a ½c more for a lot buyer February. Green Hams were sold at 15¼c, and Sweet Pickled Hams were more active at 16c.

Dressed Hogs were higher. The market opened with excited holders in view of the small arrivals of Live Hogs reported at the Stock Yards, but buyers held off, and prices receded somewhat. The range of prices was $12.00@13.00, the market closing at $12.25@12.50 for divisions on 200 lbs.

In reviewing the market for Flour, to-day, we find few if any important changes to note. The demand from all quarters continues light, yet, notwithstanding this fact, holders evince no disposition to "shade" quotations, which remain firm and nominally unchanged. The stock of Winter Extras is large, and as the demand is principally from local dealers, prices are nominally the same as last noted. The supply of Spring Extras and Superfines is light, and a very firm feeling prevails. Sales to-day embrace 1,865 brls at $7.00 for White Winter Extras, $4.87½@6.75 for Spring Extras, and $4.00@4.87½ for Spring Superfines.

Wheat was dull, and comparatively inactive, though there was still some business doing, but principally in the transfer of options, or, what in trading circles is technically called "hedging." The market was lower, in sympathy with New York and Milwaukee, though sellers let go with difficulty, as if they could not believe in a material decline from present quotations. Spot transactions were rare, and all except the speculative grade (No. 2) were almost lifeless. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.12¼@1.12⅜, closing at medium figures. On 'Change it opened dull at $1.12⅜—a decline of ⅛c from yesterday's closing prices—and ruled quiet till noon, by which time it had declined to $1.11⅞, with a still duller feeling when New York was announced inactive, and Milwaukee telegram came in, announcing things dull there. After noon the speculative fever carried prices up to $1.12⅜; they then fell to the ¼ and closed firmer at $1.12⅜@1.12½. We quote sales of 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.17@1.18½; 120,400 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.12⅜@1.12⅞; 5,300 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.05½@1.05⅞; and 1,200 bu Rejected Spring at $1.00@1.01. Total, 132,000 bu. Seller February sold at $1.13¼@1.13; buyer the month at $1.13; and seller the month at $1.14⅛@1.14⅜.

The Corn market was fairly active and at better prices, notwithstanding the heavy receipts of 81,000 bu yesterday. The inciting cause was encouraging advices from New York, with some shipping inquiry here, whereupon the impression, some time gaining ground, was developed into an impetus—that Corn is the best property on the market at present prices. The inquiry for options then became more brisk than on any day during the present winter, and the price of spot advanced correspondingly, though there was not a large demand, and several parties who bought did so with the intention of holding for a while. No Grade showed a little improvement, but not much, as it is rather expensive to kiln-dry, and there is still enough of it coming in to supply all the possible requirements for immediate use. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened quiet but firm at yesterday's closing prices—52⅞c for New, and improved to 53⅛c under a fair demand, with good speculative inquiry, and then to 53⅜c for several lots, closing with sellers at the outside. We quote sales of 97,600 bu New at 52⅞@53⅛c; 30,000 bu No Grade at 47¼@50c, and 5,200 bu No. 2 kiln-dried at 55½@56c. Total, 183,600 bu. Old No. 2 sold at 55c; New Yellow at 55c, and New White at 55¼c. New sold also at 53⅜c, seller the month, and 53¾@54c, seller February; No. 1 sold at 66¼c, seller June.

Oats were quiet and dull, opening with a show of strength, but falling away when the news from other markets showed weakness there, though recovering under a fair speculative inquiry just before adjournment, buyers then appearing in conformity with the recent rules of the Oat Circle, to the effect that buyers and sellers should not know too much about the intentions of each other. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened quiet but firm and ½c better than yesterday, at 48c for strictly fresh, but fell off ½c towards noon, with a duller feeling, but rallied towards 1 o'clock, and closed firm at 47⅞@48c. We quote sales of 49,400 bu No. 2 at 47⅞@48c, and 4,800 bu Rejected at 45¼c. Total, 54,200 bu. Seller the month sold at 47¾@47⅞c; seller February at 48c; seller last half of April was nominal at 53@54c.

Rye was very quiet, and a shade easier, though so little was done that it is difficult to quote prices. The market closed nominal at $1.15¼@1.16 on No. 1. Sales were made of 4,400 bu No. 1 at $1.15@1.16, and 400 bu No. 2 at $1.14¼. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was almost lifeless, but holders were firm, and the few sales made were at a slight advance; 1,000 bu strictly Fresh No. 2 sold at $1.68@1.69; 5,000 bu Regular do at $1.67, and 400 bu Rejected at $1.50. Total, 7,000 bu. Sample lots were dull.

Seeds were better, principally on Timothy, which was salable at $4.80@5.10; a lot of poor sold at $2.50.

The following were the daily sales of the leading Breadstuffs during the past week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Wednesday	3,225	115,600	64,600	35,400
Thursday	5,785	97,600	64,600	36,000
Friday	1,510	282,000	94,000	54,300
Saturday	930	208,000	41,300	39,600
Monday	1,000	210,000	79,000	30,600
Tuesday	1,865	132,000	183,600	54,300
Total	19,350	1,026,900	428,600	238,4[illegible]
Do last week	17,575	903,400	329,800	357,0[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

	Jan. 19, 1869.	Jan. 19, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex.	$4.87½@6.75	$5.65 @ 8.87½
Wheat, No. 2	1.12⅜	1.13⅜
Corn, New	53⅜ @ 53⅜	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	47⅞@ 48	[illegible]
Rye No. 1	1.15¼@ 1.16	1.73 @ 1.77
Barley, No. 2	1.68	[illegible] @ 93¼
Highwines	97	[illegible]
Pork	29.00	20.00
Lard	19	13
Hams, green	15	13½
Shoulders, s. s.	11	[illegible]
Short Ribs	14¾@ 15	[illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

LATER.

After the close of 'Change the Grain markets were quiet, but on Wheat prices ruled firmer, sales of No. 2 Spring transpiring at a range of $1.12⅜@1.12½. Other grains were neglected and prices were nominally the same as at the close of 'Change. In the evening Wheat was again firmer, but quiet—closing at $1.12½@1.12⅝ for No. 2 Spring. Provisions were active and firmer. It was rumored that large sales of meats were made, chiefly Short Rib Middles and Rough Sides, but the full amounts could not be learned. Among the sales were 1,000 brls Mess Pork, buyer January, at $29.50; 200 brls do, seller April, at $30.00; 100,000 lbs Short Ribs at 15c; and 100,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders, buyer to February 10, at $10.50 per 100 lbs. Lard was steady at 19c. Pork was held at $29.25@29.50 cash, and Shoulders at 11½c.

There was a good demand for Live Hogs at an advance of 10@25c per 100 lbs, on the closing prices of last week; sales ranging at $9.50@11.50 for common to choice qualities. The Cattle market was dull and prices ruled somewhat lower. Some 800 changed hands during the day at a range of $4.50@8.75, the outside for choice.

Eleven Weeks in the "Provision Corner."

Below we give some statistics, compiled from the Daily Market Reporter, showing what has been done in the "Provision Corner" of the Board of Trade, and the outside houses, between November 2, 1868, and January 18, 1869—a period of eleven weeks.

These statistics include at least four-fifths of the transactions for future delivery, and nine-tenths of the transactions for cash, excepting shoulders and middles. Our figures include only city packing; sales made for outside towns, or country lots delivered here, are not included. In lard, only steam has been counted, and in meats, green and dry salted have been aggregated. The following is the result:

SALES FOR CASH.

[illegible]

SALES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

MESS PORK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

PRINTS.			
Merrimac D	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Merrimac W	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
Garner's	[illegible]	James Sanders	[illegible]
Sprague's	[illegible]	Gloucester	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	W. P. Freeman & Co.	[illegible]
Allen's	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Arnold's	[illegible]	Columbia	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Hartford	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]		

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provisions and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

United States 5-20 bonds, 75⅝.

LONDON, Jan. 19—Evening.

Consols, 92⅝ [illegible]; Illinois Central, 95.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.

Bonds firm, 79⅝@79¾.

PARIS, Jan. 19.

Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70 francs 10c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s 6d. Red wheat, [illegible]. Corn, 35s 6d for old; 34s 3d for new.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—1:30 p. m.

Red wheat, 9s 10@10s 4d. New corn, 34s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—Evening.

Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅝d; Orleans, 11⅛d; sales 10,000 bales. [illegible] Flour, 26s 6d. Corn [illegible] for new. Oats, peas and barley unchanged.

Beef, 105s. Lard, 73s. Cheese, 71s. Bacon, 57s.

Spirits petroleum, 9d; refined unchanged. Tallow, [illegible].

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Spirits turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 47s 6d. Sugar and linseed unchanged.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 57½ francs.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.

Cotton, 128f on spot; 126f afloat.

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

[illegible]

Rare Natral Histery.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Burds is God's choristers.

Tew the lion he gave majesty; tew the elephant strength; tew the fox, cunning; and tew the burds, his pets, he gave beuty and song.

And none so blest as the owl.

The owl is a grave burd; he can whip anything that wears feathers—after dark.

He is a wise burd, and hoots at sass things.

He is a sollum burd, a cros between a justice of peace and a county supervisor.

He is a stiff burd, and sits up as stiff as an exclamation point.

He is a luxurious burd, and feeds on spring chickens.

He is a long-lived burd, and never was known to take death natrally.

He is a hardy burd, and grows tuff by bileing.

He is an honest burd, and alwus shows an open countenance.

He is a prompt burd, and settles at onst his out-standing bills.

He is a comfortable burd, and alwus sleeps in feathers.

He is an attentive burd, and durin the day can alwus be found in.

He is a festive burd, and don't come home until morning.

Thus the owl, a mistaken emblem of solitude and sadness, if we dig into his nature closely, is emphatically one of the boys, and belongs to the club.

Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, Jan. 5, 1869.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SOLE AGENT in the United States for

Messrs. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux,
" PEMARTIN & CO., Xeres,
" SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto,
" C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, Nuits,
" BURCHARD-DELBECK & CO., Reims,
" FEIST BROS. & SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Main,
" RAYNAL & CO., Cognac,
" E. ALUSSE, Cognac,
" DE LAAGE, FILS & CO., Cognac,

Begs to acquaint Grocers and Wine Dealers generally that he does not employ any Travelling Agents, and that all orders, either for direct importation or from stock in store or U. S. bonded warehouses, must be addressed to him, and will receive his earliest attention.

E. LaMONTAGNE,
53 Beaver-st.

New York, 9th January, 1869.

Depot at the "DELMONICO" and "GRAND VIN SEC" Champagnes, from Burchard-Delbeck & Co., Reims.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really Scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 148 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortunes, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address as above. No cards or fortune-telling and trickery resorted to.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c., Madame Ross would respectfully state that one consultation with her will convince the most skeptical of the difference between such impostors and an educated and scientific Astrologist. Madame Ross has a profound knowledge of the rules and science of the stars, and astonishes all who visit her.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates. Four times a month—on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. King, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.

Jan. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Conner, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Ackworth.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELRY

[illegible]

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Medical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE

HOTTENTOTS

HAVE LONG USED

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra,

For Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all Diseases requiring the aid of a DIURETIC, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from INFANCY to OLD AGE, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU,

And when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic.

The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients for which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

Of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His

Drug & Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

Is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah,
Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved [illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Confidential to Ladies.

Dr. C. H. GAY, formerly of New York, [illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Russell.

[illegible]

Dr. Whitmore.

[illegible]

Dr. Gay's Periodic Mixture

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Spread the Truth.

[illegible]

More Convincing Proof.

[illegible]

Medical.

THE WISE MEN OF THE LAND, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge,

USE DAILY,

[illegible]

Nature's Own Great and Good Remedy,

TARRANT'S

Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

AS THE

Best and Most Reliable Medicine

Ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. [illegible]

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich & 100 Warren-sts., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Musical.

GOLDBECK'S

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

81 & 83 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

TERMS, FROM $15 TO $20.

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my Patent Stencil Tools. [illegible] Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. [illegible] Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

PHYSICAL VIGOR

IS THE

MAIN SAFEGUARD

OF

HEALTH.

It repels and fights off the morbid elements which [illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

So thoroughly reinforce both the constitution and the secretive and nervous systems, as to render the body comparatively invulnerable to the unwholesome influences which prostrate so many thousands [illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Was given to the world. [illegible]

INDIGESTION—DYSPEPSIA

Progress has its penalties. As the world advances in civilization it becomes more luxurious, and the pampering of the body seems to be an inevitable accompaniment of the cultivation of the mind. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

FOR DYSPEPSIA

[illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Will Cure the Malady,

[illegible]

THIS POPULAR TONIC.

Fever and Ague Intermittents

GENERALLY.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

[illegible]

BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER.

This is a disease of a more malignant type than ordinary "chills and fever," but it springs from the same cause—malaria—and may be forestalled by the same means, viz., a precautionary use of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

In order to render the system malaria-proof, it must be endowed with extra vigor, and put, in all respects, in perfect order. To effect these objects the Bitters must be resorted to.

[illegible]

BILIOUSNESS.

The liver is the largest gland in the body, and the most important of the secretive organs, except the membrane which secretes the gastric juice—the fluid which dissolves the food. [illegible]

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Alone, of all the medicines at present in existence, only meets the exigencies of what is termed "a bilious habit of body." This preparation, like the bile itself, has a

MILD APERIENT PROPERTY,

[illegible]

Preventing Hard Accretions

[illegible]

As an Invigorant and Corrective Regulator.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

THE WORKINGMEN.

Meeting of Representatives of the Trades Unions.

Mechanics' Lien Laws—Apprenticeship System—Convict Labor.

Drafts of Acts to be Presented to the Legislature.

The Question of Taxation.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE BIBLE.

Eloquent Lecture by William Morley Punshon.

New Farwell Hall Filled with Our Best Citizens.

A Beautiful Present.

[illegible]

Mr. D. L. Moody said they had great reason to be thankful to God that they were gathered in that beautiful hall. One year ago this month it was smouldering in ruin, but when it was destroyed the citizens of Chicago rallied round the good cause, and liberally responded to the call made upon them to contribute to rebuild the hall. They had found plenty of friends to whom they were grateful, and wished to acknowledge it. He then read the following:

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1869.

To the Members of the Young Men's Christian Association:

GENTLEMEN: Please accept from our firm, as a present to your organization, the Chickering Grand Piano, which we shall place in your new hall to-day. If the Y. M. C. A. derive equal pleasure from the use of the instrument that we have in the presentation, we shall be much gratified. Respectfully yours,

A. REED & SONS.

The piano is a 7¼-octave concert grand, of the largest size, and valued in New York at $3,000. The case, most elaborately carved, is of black ebony finish and covered with gilded metal mouldings, medallions, etc. On the outside is the inscription, "Presented to the Y. M. C. A., January, 1869," which is cut into the wood and filled in with gold leaf, the whole constituting one of the most magnificent pianos ever brought into the State.

The liberal offer was accepted. Mr. Moody also referred to other donations, such as a clock, &c. He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, who made an appropriate prayer, and invoked the Divine blessing on the new building.

Mr. Moody announced that Mr. Punshon would officiate at the prayer-meeting at noon to-day, and would lecture on Thursday evening on "Florence and Her Memories." He concluded by introducing the lecturer.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Punshon referred incidentally to the destruction of the old hall and the building of the new. He disclaimed any pretensions to science, and said that what he adduced from science to illustrate his subject would only be the string by which its different parts would be bound together. It would be impossible, in the compass of a lecture, to say much on a subject that was inexhaustible. Science and religion are not antagonistic to each other, though infidels are ever on the watch to endeavor to falsify the latter by aid of the former. It will be found, however, on careful and candid examination, that there is nothing in science opposed to religion, and by religion he meant Christianity as expounded in the pulpits of evangelical churches. Science is exalted when placed near religion, and literature is made glorious by a lustre not her own. Religion does not circumscribe the researches of man, a being not born to rest, whose energies cannot die, and whose investigations are made noble and lofty by the aid of religion. It is the duty of man to probe the mysteries of nature, and to become acquainted with the universe around him. There was a time when out of a fancied reverence to the word of God, the study of the works of nature was not permitted. Those days are passing away, though there are yet some who think that the study of God's works lessens man's faith in His word. All nature is opposed to such a supposition. Revelation and nature originated from the same source, and reflect alike the greatness and glory of God. True religion is not unfriendly to science, and will not fetter the understanding, but make it brighter and clearer. The sacred volume itself inculcates the study of science as a help to Christianity. It fears not the views of scholars, but rather inspires man to solve the mysteries of nature.

The speaker went on to demonstrate that the study of astronomy was not injurious to Christianity; that the theories of La Place regarding the rotation of the moon and its effect upon the tides, were absurd, and with the destruction of the theories his infidel notions fell to the ground. Infidels impugned the accuracy of the Mosaic chronology, and until their suppositions were proved unfounded, they rejoiced that they had found a flaw in Christianity. Investigation disproved their fabrications. The speaker referred to the zodiac of Dentane as a case in point, to show the false foundations on which such theories were founded. Instead of there being anything in astronomy inimical to religion, it was calculated to raise the mind of man to the highest elevation; to rouse him to the profoundest reverence for the Creator of all, and to intensify his desires and longings for a future state.

He next referred to geology, which men who doubted believed to be a stumbling block in the way of Christianity. This was not so. On the other hand, it is an instance of the agreement of science with religion. When facts are deduced from geology, they are found to be in accordance with the Bible, and it is only when men deal in vague generalizations of the discoveries of an infant science, that discrepancies are found. When geology ranks with the exact sciences, there will be no longer such confusion, and perfect order will be brought out of the present chaos. Then will geology abundantly redound to God's praise and glory. Now some geologists contend that the earth is more than 6,000 years old, and deny the accuracy of the Mosaic chronology [illegible]

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Coroner's jury in the Rogers' murder case was appointed for to-day, but has been adjourned indefinitely in the hope of obtaining clearer evidence against the accused. The friends of Tallert and other prisoners endeavored to obtain their release on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but were not successful.

The New Bedford *Standard* publishes statistics of the whaling business for the last year. The year's catch averages better than in 1867, with a smaller number of vessels. The North Pacific fleet was more fortunate than any other. The oil and bone now on hand is less than in January last.

MONEY

is easy at 6@7 per cent. The active inflation by the United States Treasury in the issue of 3 per cent certificates contributes, with other influences, to promote a full supply of currency. The subsidence of the speculation in cotton cuts off an important demand for money.

GOLD

was weakened by the advance in government bonds in Europe. The bulls hold off, being anxious to test the actual strength of the market before bringing their combination to bear.

BONDS.

Government bonds have ruled firm, but are not active and close quiet. Border State and Southern bonds rather tend upward, but the demand is less active. Railway shares were very irregular. The cliques were backing and filling to keep up the excitement by stimulating one class of operators to buy and encourage others to put out large lines of short contracts. It was a noticeable circumstance that the light shares, such as Mariposa, Western Union Telegraph, and the express stocks, have been forced up. It is said the advance in Adams Express is due to a probable resumption of dividends, but it has always been a favorite expedient with the bulls when they wish to unload to stimulate the advance in miscellaneous stock. The probable action of Congress upon the Federal finances is overriding other influences in Wall street, although it is not generally believed that anything definite will be accomplished this session. Senator Sherman's bill is generally spoken of favorably, and as free from jobbery in behalf of the National Banks as we are likely to get, but it is not believed that Congress will pass a bill unless it greatly extends the privileges of the banks.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

The *Tribune* of this morning refers to the bolt against Cumback in the Indiana Legislature, intimating that his correspondence with General Baker was quite harmless, and a mere pretext for the bolters.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE CONFESSIONS OF ARNOLD AND ATZERODT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The confessions of Arnold and Atzerodt, two of the parties to the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln, are now published for the first time. The confession of Arnold was made voluntarily in Baltimore, on the 18th of April, 1865, in the office of Marshal McPhail, and that of Atzerodt in his cell at Washington, on the night before his execution.

DETROIT.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of a Pardoned Convict—A Dead Lock in the City Council, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.

A few days since Frank Beauben, a young convict, was pardoned out of State Prison, and died the day following, as announced, of consumption. An official of the prison charges that the deceased was whipped to death, and the Governor and local authorities have ordered an investigation. The boy had for several years been afflicted with heart disease, and it is thought it was of this he died, consequently not much credence is placed in the story of the whipping.

The Common Council is at a dead lock again. The majority, including two Democrats, absented themselves to-night, and the President ordered the police to take them into custody, and adjourned the Council to Friday night.

In the case of Fred. Bars, charged with the murder of Conrad Raddo, of Trenton, several months since, now on trial here, testimony is concluded and arguments made. The Court will charge the jury in the morning.

Thos. Finn, the newly appointed turnkey at the jail, has been suspended, charged with outrageous treatment of female prisoners, and cruelty to a child in prison.

THE PLAINS

Indian Troubles Expected in the Saline and Solomon Valleys.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 19.

Advices just received from the plains state that the Indians are again troublesome near Fort Wallace, and are making for the Saline and Solomon Valleys. Trouble is anticipated in that quarter. The Indians seem to have swung around above Sheridan, while he is at the South in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A Hays City (Kansas) despatch yesterday says a courier from Fort Dodge, brings a report from Major General Sheridan, that bands of Indians have lately been seen near that post, and that they drove in the mail courier Saturday. He thinks unusual vigilance should be exercised by residents of ranches and settlements along the border. Spotted Horse, a prominent Cheyenne chief, is one of the band. His sister is a captive at Fort Hays. John Smith, the interpreter, thinks they will endeavor to capture, along the Saline and Solomon, and between Fort Harker and Council Bluffs, a number of whites to exchange for the fifty-three Indian women and children now in our hands.

No Jurymen Need Apply.

The usual composition of juries seems to have displeased the new Sheriff; probably by reason of a knowledge of the uncertainty, not as to their verdicts, but as to the permanency before the courts of their findings. The following "notice" has been accordingly published by him, the same being affixed to the door of each of the court rooms:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1869.

"No person need apply to serve on the jury.

"GUSTAV FISCHER, Sheriff."

Normal School.

The Committee on Education of the Board of Supervisors will visit Cemora and Englewood, January 21; Riverside, January 28, and Blue Island, February 21, with a view to the selection of a permanent site for the Cook County Normal School.

JOHN SUMMERFIELD, Chairman.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you value life and property get a Fire Extinguisher for your building. The price is within the reach of all. Send for circular. United States Fire Extinguisher Company, head office 8 Dey street, New York.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Kenison's Corn Oil, for Tender Feet, hard and soft corns, inflamed joints, bunions and chilblains. Price $1.00 per bottle. Dr. K. has had nineteen years' practice upon the feet, fifteen years in Boston, the past four at 117 and 119 South Clark street, up stairs, Rooms 3 and 4, where he treats all diseases of the feet.

1 One Corn extracted for 50c; two, $1; three, $1.35; four, $1.50, by Dr. Stephens, 95 Clark street. All night relieves aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box.

A Bad Practice—Dosing the Stomach. Stop and try Wolcott's Pain Paint, free of cost, at 159 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

Rheumatism.—One box of Fuller's Pills will cure the worst case. E. P. DWYER & Co., Agents.

MARRIED.

REEVES—GLEASON—In this city, Jan. 14, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Asplin S. Reeves, Esq., and Miss Mary Gleason, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

WINSTON—In this city, Jan. 18, at the residence of C. T. Sisson, 20 South Ann-st., of consumption, R. A. Winston, of St. Paul, Minn., aged 47 years and 5 months.

☞ St. Paul and Peru papers please copy.

JACKSON—In Town of Jefferson, Jan. 18, of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Jackson, wife of S. E. Jackson, aged 38 years and 2 months.

Funeral at the residence of S. E. Jackson, in the Town of Jefferson, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

Amusements.

BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL WONDER.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, 2½ o'clock,

At Library Hall.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SHAKSPEARE'S HEROINE'S ILLUSTRATED.

Monday, Jan. 25. Inauguration of the season when Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will make her first appearance as JULIET in Shakspeare's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet.

Seats can be now secured for any evening at the Box Office of McVicker's Theatre.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

GRAND MASQUERADE.

The Chicago Turn Gemeinde

Beg to announce to their friends and the public, that their Grand Masquerade Ball will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at their Hall. Further particulars shortly. THE COMMITTEE.

BRING ALL THE LITTLE CHILDREN, to see and hear

BLIND TOM,

At Library Hall, This Afternoon

Children's tickets only 25 cents.

CALEDONIAN BALL.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB AT CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 28, 1869.

Tickets, $2.00,

ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND LADIES.

WM. FORREST, Chief.

D. L. McALPINE, Third Chieftain.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, by O. S. FOWLER,

In Crosby's Music Hall, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Seats, 50 cents.

Phrenological Consultations, Charts and Advice every day and evening in January, at the Tremont.

UHLICH'S HALL, COR. N. CLARK and N. Water-sts.—ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY. —Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, the original in this science, who is creating such a deep interest and attracting such large audiences, will continue his lectures and amusing experiments THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Lecture by request to-night is: "How Some Read the Thoughts of Others."

LIBRARY HALL.

BLIND TOM MATINEE

To-Day, at 2 1-2 p. m.

Amusements.

LIBRARY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, Third Night of

BLIND TOM,

The Great Musical Marvel of the World.

Matinee this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

EXTRA NOTICE—In consequence of the matinee to-day the office for the sale of reserved seats will be removed, for this afternoon only, from Lyon & Healy's to Library Hall.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

U. D. REED & CO. .... Managers.

Overture at 8 minutes before 8.

Now ready and will be produced TO-NIGHT, Laura Waite's beautiful play

ROSEDALE

OR, THE

RIFLE BALL

Splendid cast. Superbly mounted. Everything new. New scenery and appointments. A miraculous production.

Matinee on Saturday.

Friday Evening—Farewell benefit of FANNY MORGAN PHELPS.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,

Will commence a brief season of

OPERA BOUFFE, IN ENGLISH,

Opening with

THE GRAND DUCHESS,

With the youthful, beautiful Miss SALLIE HOLMAN as the GRAND DUCHESS, supported by a corps of artists especially engaged. Seats may now be secured.

BLIND TOM—EXTRA NOTICE.

In consequence of the Matinee to-day, the office for the sale of Reserved Seats will be removed, for this afternoon only, from Lyon & Healy's to LIBRARY HALL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the young American Tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS.

Wednesday—Jan. 20, Shakspeare's

RICHARD III;

Or, The Battle of Bosworth Field.

Gloster .... Edwin Adams.

Thursday—THE ROBBERS.

Friday—Benefit of Edwin Adams.

THE HERETIC AND BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Next week Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS.

Seats can now be secured.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Manager.

Triumphant Success of the Model Theatre of America.

This (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, also at the grand Matinee to-day, at 2½ o'clock, Byron's New Comedy,

CYRIL'S SUCCESS!

Magnificent appointments and great cast.

In rehearsal, the elegant comedy entitled,

WORKING THE ORACLE.

BLIND TOM THE MOST WONDERFUL CURIOSITY LIVING.

Matinee To-Day, Wednesday, at 2½ p. m.,

AT LIBRARY HALL.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S HALL,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

Commencing Monday evening, Jan. 18,

ALF. BURNETT,

America's Representative Humorist.

JAMES TAYLOR,

The Greatest of English Comiques.

J. W. FRANCIS, Concertinist.

Miss HELEN NASH, Poetic Recitationist.

Prof. THOS. KILNER, Pianist.

In an entirely novel programme.

Admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; chairs, 50 cents.

LIBRARY HALL.

BLIND TOM MATINEE.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

Children's tickets only 25 cents. Bring them all.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every night this week and Saturday Matinee,

THE ORIGINAL SAM SHARPLEY

And his popular troupe of MINSTRELS, in a brilliant programme. The Great Lingard Burlesque, and an entirely new Local Sketch, the KU KLUX KLAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50c
Orchestra and Balcony Chairs	75c
Family Circle and Museum	35c

Matinee prices as usual.

BLIND TOM AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE MYSTERY.

Matinee To-Day, Wednesday, at 2½ p. m.,

At Library Hall.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

PAREPA ROSA'S RE-ENTREE.

AT FARWELL HALL,

PAREPA ROSA'S CONCERTS.

CARL ROSA, Director....... D. DE VIVO, Manager.

Mme. Parepa Rosa,

The Queen of Song, on her TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO CHICAGO, one of the cities of her greatest success, after a most brilliant reception, and an unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and in all the principal Eastern cities, on her way to the SOUTH, will give

Two Grand Inaugural Concerts,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26 and 27.

Mme. PAREPA ROSA will be assisted by

Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, English Tenor.

Sig. FERRANTI, the brilliant Baritone.

Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent Violinist.

Mr. PATTISON, the distinguished Pianist.

Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Accompanist, and

Mr. J. LEVY, the King Cornet Player of the world.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50.

The sale of seats for either of the concerts will commence on Friday at 9 a. m., at Smith & Nixon's Music Store, on Washington and Clark-sts.

FAIL NOT TO SEE AND HEAR THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD.

BLIND TOM MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2½ p. m.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.

ACADEMY OF BILLIARDS, 79 South Clark-st., is now open to the public. To-night PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE WILL GIVE EXHIBITIONS of his most WONDERFUL FANCY SHOTS, and every afternoon and evening. Also, give lessons to gentlemen amateur players in his private billiard room.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS, W. HENRY BUTTERS. Established 1856. JOHN A. ELLISON, C. FRED. BUTTERS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AND

Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,

Corner of Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

Special Sale Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., TUESDAYS.

Regular SATURDAY'S Sale.—Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery and General Merchandise every SATURDAY.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, Woollens, Linens, Carpets, Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 DOZEN LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 CASES GINGHAM UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY U. ROHRBACH, 39 RANDOLPH-ST.

AT AUCTION,

Continuation Sale of Real Estate, South Side, 50 Lots.

Will sell the balance of lots remaining unsold on State and other streets. This is the last chance for this valuable property at auction. Will sell at my salesroom on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, at 3 o'clock p. m. Maps and plats may be seen at our office. Without reserve. G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 10 a. m.,

At Daniel Scott & Co.'s 42 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Saturday, Jan. 23, at 10 a. m.,

AT

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S,

42 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and and second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Ingrain two and three-ply Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery.

ALSO, 50 CASES GLASS WARE, 20 CRATES OF ENGLISH FIRST QUALITY CROCKERY WARE, very suitable for country trade, &c. &c. &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Household Furniture, Fine Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, JAN. 22, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Rooms, 118 and 120 State-st., a large amount of new and second-hand PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, including several Chamber and Parlor Suites.

ONE FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE,

7 octaves, in perfect order and rich, full-toned instrument, almost new.

Also, 2 BBLS. SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP, to be sold for charges, &c.

With a general assortment of Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY W. B. LANGLEY—GREAT pawnbroker's sale at auction—Watches, jewelry and diamonds, from the celebrated house of Abrams & Co., of Cincinnati; 100 gold watches, 150 silver watches, 50 oroide watches, musical instruments, guns, pistols and clothing. Sale on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at 7 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 175 South Clark-st. W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS,

By W. B. LANGLEY, 175 South Clark-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

H. ALEXANDER,

176 Lake-st.,

Intending to change his business, will commence selling his

LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At Auction,

On the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction & Commission MERCHANTS IN CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Will offer WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 9½ a. m., the balance of their consignment from Eastern manufacturers, to make room for Spring goods.

18 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Two doors east of Richmond House.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—127 West Monroe-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, large frame house, 12 rooms, gas in every room, perfect order. Rent $75 per month.

[illegible]

TO RENT—Dwellings—62 Wabansia-st., [illegible] rooms, gas, water, bath-rooms, &c. [illegible] Cottage Grove-av., [illegible] rooms, gas, water, &c. [illegible] Thirty-first-st., cottage, 5 rooms. [illegible] Cottage place, 5 rooms newly papered and painted. T. B. FITCH & CO., 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Two-story and basement house, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Also, 1466 Wabash-av. Apply at 281 Lake-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—A brick house, two-stories and basement, modern improvements, and gas fixtures, in best of repair. [illegible] BUTTERLIN & CO., Rooms 3 and 4, [illegible]

TO RENT—House, ten minutes' walk from Court House, suitable for boarding-house; [illegible] rooms. Furniture for sale cheap. Owner leaving the city. Address HOUSE TO RENT, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Two-story brick house, 512 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, bathroom, barn. Immediate possession given. MOREY & MANVILLE, 10 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The whole or lower part, with basement, of house No. 8 Washington-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., or nine years' lease for sale.

TO RENT—House with 11 rooms, with or without furniture. Inquire at 269 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Two houses, 7 rooms and closets, by front water in kitchen, in perfect order, only $25 per month to prompt paying tenants. GRANGER, [illegible] South Clark-st., up stairs.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience and well taken care of, in Hamilton Block, southeast corner of North Clark and Water-sts. Room 36.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board; cheap, comfortable, and kept in order. Apply at No. 25 Michigan-av. or 18 South Water-st., Room D.

TO RENT—Cheap—Double furnished rooms, suitable for two, at 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Apply at 117 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—Neatly-furnished rooms, at 60 East Monroe-st., near State-st. Apply Room 12.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Pope's Block, Gas, stoves, and kept in order, from $16 to $25 per month; also, unfurnished sleeping rooms. [illegible] Madison-st., Room 47. References required.

TO RENT—21 Washington-st., corner Wabash-av., a very fine, large, first-class room, suitable for business or to live in, with other rooms attached if desired. Inquire at the Art Gallery, up stairs.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished front or back rooms, at 258 West Madison-st. Carpets and furniture all new. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—Furnished front room in Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—A widow lady has two beautiful furnished rooms, in suit or single. Rent low to a good tenant. Night fire. Lady or gentleman. Apply near the Post Office, 119 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A nicely-furnished front room, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at 197 Dearborn-st., Room 4, second floor.

TO RENT—Furnished room, without board, pleasantly located and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room in brick building, No. 88 Monroe-st., corner State. Inquire at Room No. 21.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Gentleman only—A lady just opening a restaurant desires to rent room for billiard tables. Address RESTAURANT, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Stores—266 South Clark-st., with 4 rooms adjoining, in good order, with fixtures, counters, etc.

[illegible] West Lake-st., first-rate grocery stand, with dwelling rooms, barn, hay scales, etc.

T. B. FITCH & CO., 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Second and third stories Nos. [illegible] Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises. FARGO, FALES & CO.

TO RENT—A splendid office suitable for first-class real estate or insurance agency, elegantly fitted up and ready for immediate occupancy, at 122 Washington-st. WHITAKER & JONES.

TO RENT—Offices and rooms, well lighted and in good location, at 185 Washington-st. T. B. FITCH & CO., 163 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

To Lease.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Bill Introduced to Provide for a Reduction of the Army.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

SENATE.

[illegible]